

THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last, she has been the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—PHILLIPS' BROOKS.

VOL. I. ANDOVER, MASS., FEBRUARY 10, 1888. NO. 18

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Summary of Daily News.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.
Riot in Shenandoah, Pa., workmen being
assaulted by strikers; police fire into the
rioters, and afterwards were arrested "for
shooting in the borough."
Austro-German treaty, previously made
but not published, is regarded as an assur-
ance of peace.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.
Two boys from Searsport, Me., skating on
Penobscot Bay, supposed to be drowned,
searching parties failing to discover them.
Shenandoah rioting continued; one of the
police wounded.
Chas. E. Schwyer, son of a N. Y. malt
dealer, member of freshman class, Amherst
College, commits suicide in his room.

Fires; Gymnasium of Racine College, Wis.,
\$22,000; Britton Iron and Steel Co.'s rolling
mill, Cleveland, O., \$45,000; two immense
saw-mills near Seattle, Wash. Terr., \$250,000;
store house in E. Brookfield, \$3,000.

SUNDAY, Feb. 5.
Express train on N. Y., Pa., and Ohio R.
R., thrown from track, near Jamestown, N.
Y.; three persons killed, and several others
injured.

Two freight trains collide on Nickel Plate
Road, near Westfield, N. Y.; trainmen jump
and save their lives.
Fires; in Osborne and Co.'s tannery, Pea-
body, \$5,000; in business block, Gardiner,
Me., \$10,000; in St. Louis, \$155,000; printing-
establishment in Chicago, \$90,000.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.
Collision of passenger and freight trains
at Hoosic Falls, N. Y.; one old lady badly
burned on the stove, and others injured.
Fire in F. M. Holmes Furniture Co.
factory, Charlestown, caused by an employ-
ee's dropping a lighted match in a can of
benzine; \$40,000.

Church in Fremont, O., of which ex-Presi-
dent Hayes is a member, burned; one lady
fatally injured.
Metropolitan National Bank fails; the
Vice-president arrested for certifying to false
statement.

Mrs. Robinson's trial before the Supreme
Court for the murder of her brother-in-law
begins at East Cambridge.
Rev. Geo. B. Merritt, of Fall River, while
riding on horseback, in company with Rev.
B. Fay Mills, thrown from his horse and
seriously injured.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.
Explosion of gasoline tank at Marlboro;
and one workman severely burned.
Asteroid No. 272 discovered in Nice, Italy.
Dr. Geo. B. Loring delivers his annual ad-
dress at Boston as president of the New
England Agricultural Society, urging the
advantages to the farmer of a protective
tariff.

House burned in Bolivar, N. Y., the mother
and the children perishing in the flames;
caused by over pressure of natural gas which
came direct from the wells.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.
Mr. Gladstone returns to England, and
is cordially greeted.
Collision on Erie Railroad at West New-
bury, N. Y.; caboose telescoped, conductor
and one brakeman killed, and another badly
injured.

Collision of freight trains at Lowell Junc-
tion, at 3 A. M.; several thousand dollars
worth of rolling stock rolled over the em-
bankment.

Twenty-first annual encampment of Massa-
chusetts department of Grand Army of the
Republic began in Tremont Temple, Boston.
Fires: in a William St. printing-establish-
ment, New York, \$25,000, and a Buffalo
malt-house, \$60,000.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.
Notable banquet of Home Market Club in
Boston. Addresses by John Sherman and
others.
Discussion in Parliament on the Queen's
speech; Mr. Gladstone warmly received, and
makes an effective speech.
Throat of the Crown Prince of Germany
much worse, and tracheotomy hurriedly
and successfully performed.

Various News Items.

We are not through with centennial anni-
versaries yet. A very important one was
quietly observed in Boston on Tuesday, the
6th, the Massachusetts Convention having
on that day, a century ago, adopted the
Federal Constitution. From the influential
position of Massachusetts in the thirteen
states, had her vote been adverse (as at one
time it seemed likely to be), the union of
the States under the Constitution would
have been greatly delayed, and perhaps
never accomplished. All this was brought
out in the oration of Abner C. Goodell, Esq.,
of Salem, before the Historic Genealogical
Society, of which he is President. It is
of special interest for Andover townsmen
to remember that the speech of Wil-
liam Symmes, Esq. of Andover, son of
Rev. Dr. Symmes of the North Parish, and
one of the delegates of North Andover to the
Convention (the other two being Dr. Thomas
Kitteridge and Mr. Peter Osgood, jr.), made
that day, had great influence in securing an
affirmative vote. Mr. Symmes had previous-
ly taken a position on the other side—the
side favored by a majority of his Andover
constituents—which gave still more weight
to his argument. Although Mr. Symmes's
avowal of his changed convictions made him
so unpopular in Andover that he soon re-
moved to Maine, the purity of his motives
as well as the breadth and foresight of his
views have been grandly defended in Squire
Hazen's well-known Memorial Discourse.
The young Andover lawyer was certainly a
true prophet when in his speech before the
Convention he said, alluding to his constitu-
ents: "Let them be convinced that their
fears are groundless, and I venture to
promise in their name that no town in the
Commonwealth will sooner approve the
form [of the proposed government] or be
better subjects under it."

It was a great day in old Salem, last week
Thursday, when Lieut. Gen. Sheridan stole
away from his Boston hosts for a few hours
and ran out by special car to visit the G. A.
R. post named in his honor. On his arrival
the Lieut. General's salute of fifteen guns
was fired, and he was driven in a great pro-
cession through the streets, which were
lined with children, specially dismissed
from school to see the famous hero who rode
"From Winchester, twenty miles away."

He was received both at the City Hall and
at the Grand Army Hall in the heartiest
manner, and escorted back through Essex
St. to the strains of "Marching through
Georgia."

On the record of the dead for the past
week are the names of Samuel Blaisdell of
Chicopee, widely known during the war as
managing transportation contracts for the
Government, and since, as a large cotton
dealer; Dr. Charles Warren of Wellesley
Hills, formerly of Lowell; Dr. Geo. S. Jones,
a well known physician, occupying the Dr.
O. W. Holmes's residence on Charles St.;
the wife of Dr. Holmes, who was a daughter
of Judge Charles Jackson; Col. John H.
George, the eminent New Hampshire lawyer;
Mr. William Anderson of Derry, N. H., a
prominent merchant in that old town, for
many years the treasurer of Pinkerton Acad-
emy, and a grand representative of the
staunch, sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, from
which he descended.

The event of the week in Congress is the
decision of the case of Mr. White, a member
elect from Indiana, whose seat was contested
on the merest technicality, because the
strict record of his naturalization papers
could not be produced, although it was ad-
mitted that he had been naturalized and
fought for his country in the War of the
Rebellion. So strong was the case that a
large number of the Democrats united with
the Republicans to give him his seat, the
vote standing 187 to 105. Samuel J. Randall
was the leader of those who honorably in-
sisted upon seating a rightful contestant to
his seat, although of the opposite party.

Abroad, the publication of the treaty be-
tween Austria and Germany, joined in also
by Italy, together with Bismarck's speech
before the Reichstag upon the situation, has
produced a profound impression favorable
to the prospects of European peace—for a
while. Mr. Gladstone has returned from
his continental tour, strong and hearty, com-
menting severely on "the painful spectacle
observable in England, of one nation holding
down another by force." On the other
hand, the Queen's speech on the same day
"expressed satisfaction at the improved
social condition in Ireland"—an improve-
ment which sundry gentlemen, recently im-
prisoned in Irish jails for political opinions,
have doubtless failed to notice!

CHIPS AND CLIPS.

"Where are you going to, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to lecture sir," she said.
"And what is the subject, my pretty maid?"
"The total extinction of man," she said.
"Then no one will marry you, my pretty
maid?"
"Advanced women don't marry, sir!" she
said.

—Ardroath (Scotland) Herald.
Passenger (in crowded car): "Is this seat
engaged, sir?" Occupant: "Don't you see
it is?" Passenger (forcibly removing bun-
dles, placing them on the floor and sitting
down): "Pretty comfortable sort of a sty,
ain't it?"—Exchange.

Editor's Sanctum. Contributor—"Here is
a little article which I wish to submit to the
editorial—"

Editor (with a graceful wave of the hand)
—"Very sorry; we are full just now."

Contributor—"Very well; I will call again
when some of you are sober."—Exchange.

A Boston cat recently saved a house from
burglary. Now a story comes from Kalama-
zoo of a parrot who several times has done
the same service. The last time, the bur-
glar had got the door unfastened and was
entering, when Pretty Polly cried out, "Hello
there! what's the matter?" The robber
made no reply, but lost no time in getting
outside of the house.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Town Meeting and the Temperance Question.

Editor of the Townsman:

SIR,—A newspaper that is ready at all times to throw open its pages to a temperate discussion of questions of vital interest to the community in which it circulates, is a valuable institution, and pursuing such a policy must soon become a valued one. I can wish the TOWNSMAN no better fortune in the future than that its columns may be consulted for the best thought and most mature judgment upon such matters of vital import as may arise. Believing that the TOWNSMAN aspires to such an honorable position I am emboldened to offer this communication, which, if it does not contain the best thought, shall at least contain honest and sincere thought.

We, the Citizens of North Andover, in one short month from now, shall hold our annual Town Meeting to arrange the affairs of the Town for the ensuing year. Amongst other matters of business and soaring above them all in importance is the question: whether we shall or shall not sell intoxicants. The State has conferred upon us as a Town the privilege of choosing *not* to sell. With regard to any other article of commerce we are not allowed this privilege—why this distinction? Whatever the reason be, it is not one which reflects any credit on this traffic. It is quite evident that our legislators were convinced that intoxicants were a dangerous commodity, and that their use could be prohibited without interfering with the liberty of the citizen, else they had infringed the Federal Law (which is supreme), in enacting this prohibitory statute. If it is *not* wrong to sell liquor, then why does the State permit the prohibition of such a thriving and vigorous business? If it is wrong, then why does the State tolerate its sale in any town or city in the Commonwealth? Clearly, if it is right that Prohibition should be the law of one Town then it is right that it should be the law for the whole State. But we must be thankful for such mercies as are vouchsafed to us, and resolve to make the most of them.

Shall we sell or shall we not? We shall *not*, if we desire the true prosperity of our Town; *not*, if we desire that the homes of the townspeople shall be peaceful and happy; *not*, if we desire that the workers of the Town shall retain to the fullest extent the use of their brain and muscle; *not*, if we desire the people to be orderly and temperate; *not*, if we desire to have the Sabbath kept sacred to the worship of God and quiet rest. We shall *not* vote license if we truly desire these quite attainable blessings. I do not for an instant doubt that the result of the ballot will be a victory for No License, if every citizen who votes will vote with the best interests of the Town at heart. But this is not the sum of our duty in this matter by any means. By carrying a vote for No License, we at once create a necessity which must be recognized and met. Having resolved to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in our Town, we must at once admit from our past experience, that this prohibition to be effective, must be active. So we must have active, earnest men, from whose hands we can feel confident this law will receive an energetic and wisely directed enforcement. It is very desirable that we choose a Board of Selectmen who are heartily in sympathy and have identified themselves with temperance. They must be men who have positive convictions as to the evils of drinking, as well as the knowledge of affairs necessary to the proper administration of the Town's business. There are plenty of such men in the community who could be prevailed upon to undertake the execution of this law, provided we do not make a farce of the choice of our constabulary, as we have too often done in the past. It has been the custom at the primary meetings to nominate the most unsuitable men conceivable as Police and then laugh at it as a good joke. A fit subject for joking, truly! What a pity to block the wheels of the law upon such an up-hill pull as this No License law is in many ways, for a whole year and endanger its acceptance by the people for a series of years, all for a little

fun! We have not had the kind of men we should on our Police force, and it is in great measure owing to this thoughtless and unpatriotic spirit of fooling which seems to take hold of our caucuses when the stage is reached for nominating Police.

Let us no longer consider or in effect say, that anything is good enough for a Constable. If we, the citizens, belittle the office, we cannot expect men of any self respect to serve us. As these same officers are to execute the laws, so their choice is of equal importance with the main question. Should we not have honest, industrious, sober and courageous men to execute the laws and preserve order in our town? We shall need them this coming year more than ever, for there is every indication that influences by no means salutary, will be brought to bear not only upon our election, but upon our officers to permit a traffic here which is to be prohibited in the neighboring city of Lawrence. The liquor dealers will sell if they dare. The more they are hindered in Lawrence the more they will try here. Methuen, Andover and Lawrence have resolved to annihilate the traffic. It is a boom—let us go in with them! There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Let us take this tide of Prohibition at its flood, and if we be men and act the part of men, we will beyond a doubt, attain to an exalted position among the Towns of our Commonwealth and of the nation.

Trusting that there may be others ready to add their voice in support of Temperance and good government. I am,

SINCERELY,

North Andover.

Where are the Young Men in the Politics of Andover?

I am aware that whatever may be written on this question will be construed by different persons in many different ways; but, that I may not be put down as an applicant for some office, let me say that I am grinding no axe, nor pushing any personal claim. In many places young men are being recognized as a powerful factor in political life, and I believe that the day is near when Andover's citizens will see that some of her business interests will be best trusted in the hands of her younger men. We have been told in a recent gathering, that "Town business should be done on business principles by business men." Well and good, and who are the men who do the real business of this day? are they over fifty or under? And yet, may I ask you if you have heard one person spoken of in connection with any office in the gift of our town who is not among our older men?

There is no doubt but that many changes might be made in the manner of conducting our town business, which would bring forth beneficial results and none, in my mind, would help more than to mix a few younger men with new ideas, in with the older ones. It does not seem to me that a man need be fifty years old before he knows enough to be a selectman, town-treasurer, or a member of the school-committee board. The most prominent of our business men today will tell any one that to do their work, they want the young life; and one of the leading business men of our state has told the writer that he would give more for a live man under thirty than for a half a dozen men over sixty years of age. Many older persons are apt to look upon young life as flighty and unevenly balanced. Are the older men *always* evenly balanced? and are the men who administer our town affairs wholly dependent upon their own judgment and opinion?

Economy is what our taxpayers look for, and what they consider at each annual meeting, laying out certain duties for each officer and apportioning to that official such sums as they think necessary to enable him to perform those duties. Can any man, young or old, go very far out of the way under such restrictions? Towns around us are awakening to the fact that some of the boys of twenty years ago are older than they were then, but it does seem as if Andover's older citizens think that Andover's male population is made up of boys under twenty-one and men over fifty years of age. Is this so? for an answer look around you. But, I believe that the whole of the blame, that young life is ignored in Andover, does

not lay at the door of the older citizens and they can honestly say, "Young men, what are you doing to show your interest? you complain that you are not recognized; how can we recognize you? We never see you; you never go the caucus; we, who have made the slate and 'fixed things' for the last twenty years, do it now, only because there is no one else to do it. We have never heard you say anything in the town-meeting, and you have never shown us in any way, that you knew or cared anything about town affairs?"

Is it not so my friends, who hear of the caucus and say, "the same old crowd, I suppose?"

The subject of a water supply is agitated. Who are interested? For an answer look at the assembly at the recent Farmers' Club meeting for its discussion, and how many young men do you see? and they are just the ones who *should* be most interested. You say "politics are dirty"—purify them!

You say, "It takes too much time." What a miserable excuse for a man with one bit of manhood, to say that he has not time to make a safe home for his children; not time to help benefit the town that he loves; not time to avail himself of rights fought for years ago; what an excuse! Have you a single reason for not doing your part in local government, that can not be as effectually answered? Think on these things.

Now, young men, let us show more interest in the town which we call home. Let us bestir ourselves! Let us prepare ourselves to do the work of citizens; inform ourselves in regard to all important measures; and stand in readiness at any time to take up our part of the work of making Andover a live and prosperous town, and the best place in the state for a home.

And older men, I would not have you think that I would have the young men "run things." I too firmly believe in the article in a recent TOWNSMAN on "the office seeking the man," but I would have the young men ready and competent to take whatever offices the town might give them, and I would have you recognize that *there are some young men who are competent to fill any office in the gift of Andover's voters.* At the next annual meeting we shall elect three selectmen; one member of the school-committee board; a town-clerk and town-treasurer; three water commissioners, I hope, and several other important officers. Why not put in a little young life, balance it with some old and try it for a year?

NIX.

AULD LANG-SYNE.

Smuggling Experiences in old Andover.

About the time of the close of the Revolution, smuggling brandy and other European luxuries for the use of the good citizens of Andover was not considered such an offense against good morals as at this time. The Joseph Richardson house, opposite Nathaniel Swift's estate, was formerly used as a retail grocery and West India goods shop—by two enterprising brothers one of whom was a sea captain. Their business was a prosperous one till an unlucky transaction—generously fathered by the sailor member of the firm—caused his precipitate flight to Georgia in a swift sailing packet of his own. One of the grandmothers in the writer's family, a blooming miss of sixteen, was his wife's niece, and sailed with her. I used to listen with lively interest to her accounts of flirtations with sundry English officers on shipboard, but she came safely home again, when the storm at Andover had blown over, and married a good Andover Yankee.

The ill-fortune of the older firm gave two younger men an opportunity long desired. Without calling names, we can say that Mr. H. and Mr. O., a former clerk in the Phillips store in North Andover, built the five cornered brick store over here in the South Parish on the site at the end of Carter's wooden block opposite the Library and commenced a successful retail grocery and dry goods business. These names will be recognized by old residents as David Holt and Isaac Osgood, and there is no harm in giv-

ing them in full, especially as the fact of their occupancy of the old "five cornered store" ought to be noted as a bit of local history. The Isaac Osgood was not of course identical with Isaac Osgood, Esq., the prominent citizen of North Andover, grandfather of the present Isaac F. Osgood, Esq.—Ed.] But, somehow, in spite of the fate of their predecessors, these young men fell into the same temptation and the result was a visit from the Custom House officer, a grand seizing of the suspected goods and a guard placed over them by night at the Elm House parlor—Foster's Tavern it was then, Mr. Thomas Foster, whom we all remember as a very tall man, being landlord. Young H. and O. boarded down at Major Stevens's house opposite the Baptist church. The Major's father, Joe Stevens, had kept a sort of retail or "swap" store down there, taking old rag for goods and exchanging them for Houghton's paper manufactured in Marland Village. The rag exchange was succeeded by a genteel boarding house, and for a man of all work they had Mr. Stephen Abbott, whose aged back bent like the letter L and whom we youngsters often watched passing up Summer St., in his last years. He was intensely loyal to the cause of Free Trade as were also the good landlord and the English father of the octogenarian who tells this tale to me.

About everybody around the "Corner" must have been in the affair. Bed-time came to the tired and anxious officer in this nest of hornets. He must needs sleep in the room with the precious spoil. So Stephen A. held the candle and the parlor door ajar while the tall landlord labored down the stairs with an extra large feather bed, broad side first, filling the narrow doorway as he plunged through and bore down upon the unsuspecting official. A little man in the hall—the little Englishman, in fact—rushed under the arching legs of Mr. Foster, completely overturning him and the bed upon Stephen and the candle, upon the officer and the little fellow who made the mischief, who struggled in the darkness with screams of "Let me up!" Stephen was too dazed to act promptly and before a new light shone on the scene, the unfortunate official had been seized by strange hands, blindfolded and hustled into a cart and taken to drive, as it shortly appeared to him towards the Merrimac River; for, after two miles' ride he began to hear the swish and roar of the rapids or falls at the Lawrence Dam as it is now. At the foot of Phillips hill on the northern slope, they deposited him, whimpering with fear it is said, but they addressed some soothing remarks to him about "nobody's wanting to hurt him," only that for a while "his room was better than his company." They placed his bound hands upon a rail fence and told him he had better "holler" when he got pretty near the river. Between him and the nearest house was a bog—as I remember it, a tangle of alders, blueberry bushes, rushes and frog ponds. He "hollered" his way along until he got to what was then called Poor's tavern, afterwards the old Essex House and still standing I think opposite what is known as the Shawshin House on Andover St. in South Lawrence [Revere House, now]. The good Samaritans of the Cross Corners were jolly people who did not go to bed before 12 o'clock; they heard him piping in the woods and took him in and comforted him. Restored to full powers he returned with friends to investigate this audacious affair. He found a most sympathetic landlord, loud in his wrath at this high handed outrage upon a guest of his. The goods, alas! had gone to the four quarters; the young merchants also were on a visit elsewhere. The thing was hushed up or settled and the goods found afterward in good order—some being carried as far as the old Stevens' farm in North Andover.

It was about these days that the close of the War was celebrated. This same Mr. Foster got up a magnificent supper in the Hall over the brick store—Royal Aræanum Hall, I think in later days. The punch for which he was famous flowed freely and all the Andover magnates and deacons got uncommon jolly. I know that two of my very pious great-uncles with others as good, who lived on the other side of the Shawshin, had to cross the carefully railed ten-foot wide bridge on their hands and knees catching each other by the coat flaps. Much can be forgiven the men who won a country and a home for us!

R. A.

CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

That First Ship Again.

To the Editor of the Townsman:

In the edition of Dec. 9th I noticed the question about the first ship built in America. I think the true answer should be: By the emigrants of the Plymouth Colony: when about to return to Europe, from their settlement at the mouth of the Kennebec river which, on account of the many hardships they had to abandon in the spring of 1607.

It did not exceed 25 tons, and had no name. Yours truly,

Centre District.

PERCY.

Well done, Percy! you have carried the ship-date back almost a quarter of century; but we would like to know where you found out about that. The Popham colony, so called because George Popham was the "president" of it, came from England in 1607, and made a settlement near the mouth of the Sagadahoc (Kennebec) River in Maine. There were forty-five of them. During the first winter, George Popham died, their storehouse of provisions turned up, and when a vessel came over with supplies in the spring of 1608, they were so discouraged that they all returned to England in her, "taking with them the small vessel which they had built." Whether she was small enough to be carried on board, or whether they "took her in tow," we do not know—perhaps Percy does.

One-ery, two-ery.

We have not received any answer yet to the apple-seed question, asked in the Circle two weeks ago, but we have heard considerable more about that apple-seed poetry, which the end of the column cut short. One lady says that this was the way they used to say it when she was a girl:

One-ery, you-ery, kutery corn,
Apple-seed, apple-thorn,
Wire, brier, limber lock,
Five geese in a flock,
Sit and sing, by the spring,
O-ut!

But another lady says that in her girlhood, her mother used to repeat the rhymes as she had learned them in her childhood, in this way:

Intery, mintery, kutery corn,
Apple-seed, apple-thorn,
Wire, brier, limber lock,
Five geese in a flock;
Sit and sing, by the spring,
O-ut, O-ut,
Old rotten dish-clout.

And with this was the following, which dated also back to the mother's childhood, say at the beginning of this century:

Here are jewels, here are rings,
Here are many pretty things:
Strike Jack, lick Tom,
Blow the bellows, old man!

Of course the children all understand that these rhymes, whether in old times or later times, were used in games to decide who should take a certain part, generally the least desirable part, as the finder in "hide-and-seek," or the one to be blindfolded in "blind man's buff." The leader said over this strange string of words, and the one to whom the last word came was "it."

Here are three more which have "come down to us from a former generation," the third being at least seventy years old:

Eny, meny, mony, my,
Parsy, lony, bony, stry,
Hully, gully, boo!

One-ery, you-ery, ickory Ann,
Fillacy, follacy, Nicholas, John,
Queeby, quawby, Irish maid,
Tinklum, tanklum, Jericho buck.

One-ery, you-ery, chickery see,
Hollabop, crockaboo, tennery lee,
Pin, pon, must be done,
Twiddlecum, twiddlecum twenty-one.

HOUSE AND HOME.

Apple Dumplings.

Dumplings may be steamed, boiled, or baked. Formerly each one was tied in a well-floured cloth and boiled, but steamers make the preparation easier for us. The dumplings may be put side by side on a plate and that set in the steamer, or they may be put separately in cups. If they are to be baked, it is desirable to put them quite close together in a pan, and put a bit of butter on top of each one and sprinkle a little sugar over all. This makes a crisp brown crust.

We must begin our work at least an hour before the pudding is to be served, for it requires the best part of that period to cook the apples thoroughly. First, set the steamer over a kettle, half filled with water and it will be ready when the dumplings are. Then measure flour, etc., as for biscuit or short cake, and grease the cups or plate to be used. One quart of flour will make from eight to twelve dumplings according to the size of the apples used. With this sift one level teaspoonful of salt and four of baking powder, or two of cream of tartar and one of soda, or one of soda and use sour milk to mix the dough. For shortening, rub in one half cupful or less of butter, lard, or best of all clarified beef dripping, or use an equal quantity of finely chopped suet. This is now ready to mix with either milk or water, but first the apples must be prepared. It is best not to do that till we are almost ready to use them as they discolor quickly after paring, unless kept from the air. The better the apples, the better the dumplings will be. Core them first without quartering, then pare, leaving the apple whole, though if very large they may be divided and three-quarters allowed to each dumpling. If the apples lack flavor of their own, when ready to wrap the dough around them, fill the cavity where the core was with sugar and spice, lemon juice and rind, or any kind of jelly, jam, or marmalade.

Now the apples are ready, we mix the flour with just enough milk or water to make a dough that can be easily handled. This is patted or rolled till half or two-thirds of an inch thick cut in pieces each large enough to make a smooth covering for an apple. Some cooks have found it easier to cover the apples with two round pieces of dough, pinching the edges together. Then put the balls of dough in their several cups, set them in the steamer and cook till the apples are soft. Serve hot with sauce. The old fashioned molasses sauce is best of all, but any kind goes well. Cream and sugar may be used instead of sauce.

MOLASSES SAUCE.

Cook together one tablespoonful each of flour and butter, when smooth add gradually one cupful of nice molasses. Let boil for a minute, add one tablespoon of vinegar and enough hot water to make it the right thickness for sauce.

In making the dumplings allow one at least for each member of the family. [We move to amend by inserting "two at least for each member of the family." ED.] Any that are left may be re-steamed another day and be as good as when first made.

A pudding similar in result, but simpler in construction is made by filling a pudding dish with sliced apple covering it with a biscuit crust and baking. Apple slump is almost the same thing. Half apples, cored but not pared unless the skin be very tough, are put in a granite kettle with a little sugar and butter, and enough water to cover, that there need be no danger of burning, on top of this put a crust one-half inch thick with a hole in the centre for the escape of steam. Cover the kettle, set on top of the stove and cook gently until the apples are soft and the crust cooked. Turn on a plate so that the crust will be at the bottom, the apples on top. The apples should keep their shape and if the skin is left on and is red in color this will be an attractive pudding. Serve with cream and sugar or sauce.

Apple shortcake is made with a similar dough, baked as for any shortcake, stewed apple sweetened and seasoned, placed between the crisp crusts and the whole served with cream.—*Anna Barrows in Good Housekeeping.*

Good Resolutions—Four sets.

THE YOUNG MAN'S GOOD RESOLUTIONS:

First—Not to smoke any more cigarettes. If I haven't stomach enough for a cigar or pipe to let tobacco alone.

Second—Stop swearing. To say nothing of its being wicked, it is ungentlemanly and stamps a man as not having wit enough to find decent language to clothe his feelings in.

Third—Not to try to fascinate passing ladies by staring at them. It looks too conceited and then it seldom works.

Fourth—To let liquor alone until I grow up, anyhow. I risk too much for my respectability by drinking.

Fifth—Not to be too sure I know more than my father. He has had the benefit of all my years and as many more.

THE YOUNG LADY'S GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

First—Not to be in too much of a hurry to get married. A poor stick of a husband is a good deal worse than none. Besides that, the men do not offer themselves to girls just because the girls show they would like to have them.

Second—To help my mother at housework. It is only right, considering all she does for me. Besides that it will be handy some time (perhaps) to know how to cook and all that.

Third—To keep good care of my reputation. It is all a poor girl has. It is not enough to be good, one must seem to be good. It will never pay to get talked about just for an evening's frolic.

Fourth—If I earn any money to put some of it into the savings bank every week. A little money in the bank is worth more to a girl than a man. The possession of a hundred dollars may make the turning-point in my life.

Fifth—To be kind and tender with my father as long as I have one. He loves me better than any lover and his counsel is my best guide.

Sixth—To look out for my health and do nothing to injure it. If I can keep my health as most women do not, I can snap my fingers at most misfortunes.

THE MARRIED MAN'S GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

First—To calculate on my wife's having as good a time as I do, at least.

Second—To give her a regular sum of money for her own private use, large or small according as I can afford, certainly not less than \$2 a week or more, if I can afford it. To let her spend that as she chooses and no questions asked.

Third—To criticize what she does less than I would like her to criticize me. A woman's liberty is precious to her, I must not shut it all off.

Fourth—To treat my wife as I did when I was courting. I was nearer right then than I am now.

Fifth—To remember that manner is even more important than actions in this world, for manner is the interpretation of action. A smile is better than an armful of wood. A considerate word, than building the kitchen fire. Let all four go together next year.

Sixth—To be cross anywhere except at home. The happiness of home hangs on forbearance and good temper.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

First—Not to "hag" my husband when he comes home after his day's work.

Second—To be the one to praise and commend him when things and people have gone hard with him. Never to be the last straw that breaks my camel's back.

Third—To discard all my soiled and draggled wrappers and try to look my prettiest when my husband is at home. A man likes a pretty woman and don't like her any the less if she is his own wife.

Fourth—Not to insist that I know better than my husband about the things he devotes all his time to. If he doesn't take my advice, not to get mad, for if he did it might be the worse for us both.

Fifth—If I think my husband doesn't like me as well as he used to, try treating him as I used to when we were first married. Too many wives act as if they were ashamed to show any signs of tenderness for their husbands.

Sixth—Never to forget that when I undervalue my husband I cheapen myself for husband and wife are one.—*Exchange.*

WITH A BOTTLE

Of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at hand, one may feel comparatively secure against the various diseases arising from sudden changes of temperature, exposure to drafts and storms, and the inclemencies of spring and fall. "Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there are none, within the range of my experience and observation, so

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ANDOVER, MASS.

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to whom all correspondence for the paper should be addressed.

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All BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to

JOHN N. COLE, Treasurer.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1888.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: Town Meeting and the Temperance Question; Where are the Young Men in the Politics of Andover?

AULD LANG-SYNE: Smuggling Experiences in Old Andover.

CHILDREN'S CIRCLE: That First Ship again; One-ery, two-ery.

HOUSE AND HOME: Apple Dumplings; Good Resolutions—four sets.

POETRY: Nobody knows but father; Too late; February.

SELECTIONS: Tracing a Watch; Bread Pills in Russian Prisons; General Sheridan in Boston; Criticisms on Newspapers.

BOOKS AND READING: Andover Review.

OF PUBLIC INTEREST: Remittances by Mail; Twenty Hints for Fire Prevention; Hint to Andover Farmers; The Churches.

We receive every week anonymous communications which cannot therefore be used. The signature is not of course for publication but is needed as a guaranty of good faith on the part of the author of the article or paragraph.

The article on the second page upon the Town Meeting and the Temperance Question, although written from North Andover, will be proper reading in the latitude of the South Parish as well. In both towns, the friends of law and order and good morals ought to make sure that a large no license vote is cast, and that men are nominated for office who will execute law and maintain order without fear or favor.

The other "original communication" touches a matter of public interest also, although in a different line from that above referred to. The suggestion of "Nix," that young men should take an active interest in whatever concerns the public welfare, in primary meetings, in town meetings, and in other ways and places, is a good one, and cannot be too strongly commended. But that they should be urged to expect and seek public office as a kind of right which belongs to them, seems to us a wrong conception of the nature of public office. Strictly speaking, nobody has any claim upon any office; office is not a thing to be given to this man or that man as a favor or a charity; the town ought to choose its officers, as a merchant would his clerks, or a manufacturer his workmen, not because they are young or middle-aged or old, rich or poor, but because they will most efficiently perform the duties needing to be done. No merchant would dismiss his book-keeper or salesman, no manufacturer turn off an overseer, who had thoroughly learned and were faithfully performing their work, merely because they had passed a certain birthday, or because some outside parties wanted their places. Probably, in most cases, the merchant and the manufacturer have passed that birthday themselves, but do not consider that a reason for giving up business! Why should not a town follow the same sensible rule, and intrust the management of its business to those best qualified by experience and sound judgment to take the trust—whatever their age? The familiar maxim is a good one: "Old men for counsel, young men for action." Both counsel and action are needed in carrying on the business of a town—the mature judgment of the experienced, the enthusiasm and energy of younger men; so that our correspondent's idea may be a good one to combine them. The essential pre-

requisites for any office are honesty, fidelity, capacity. If either of these be lacking in any incumbent or any candidate, he is not wanted—no matter what he may have been in the past, or what he may become in the future.

A committee of citizens has decided to call a Citizens' Caucus, to be held Friday evening, Feb. 24, for the nomination of town officers. If this movement will accomplish, or undertake to accomplish, what its name indicates, without regard to politics, but with all regard to the selection of clean, honest and able men to fill our town offices, it will deserve the approval and support of all good citizens.

Remember the special town meeting, next Monday afternoon, at 1.30 o'clock, to elect water commissioners, etc.

Be sure to notice the precautions against fire on the seventh page, read them over in the family, and fasten them up in the kitchen, where the housewives and husbands and all others whom it may concern to look out for lamps, and matches, and furnaces, may see them and follow them! It is a good thing to remember that a large majority of fires are caused by some one's carelessness.

ANDOVER NEWS.

Chief of Police Cheever has made his annual report to the Selectmen for the year ending Feb. 1, 1888. The whole number of arrests made was 49. It is noticeable that of the causes of arrest 15 are distinctly given as connected with the sale or use of liquor, and presumably most of the 24 cases of assault, malicious mischief and disturbance of the peace have the same origin. Other interesting items, showing the scope and value of the police service, are: Burglaries reported, 5; bodies of drowned persons recovered, 2; complaints investigated, 137; intoxicated persons cared for, 25 dogs killed, 4; stray teams cared for, 2; lights placed in dangerous places, 4; doors found open and secured, 3, etc.

Geo. H. Poor, Esq., desires us to say that he declines a re-election as Town Treasurer.

Mr. Charles S. Parker also requests the statement of his positive decision, to serve longer as one of the Board of Selectmen.

Mr. Henry A. Clapp gave the first of his four lectures on the Dramas of Shakspeare to a large and appreciative audience at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, and easily confirmed his high reputation as a Shaksperian critic. Remarking that the year of Shakspeare's birth, 1564, was a date next in importance to 1492 and 1776, he gave a discriminating analysis of the poet's creative life, dividing it into four periods, each having distinctly marked characteristics. The play of Romeo and Juliet, the subject of the evening was his illustration of the first or juvenile period. His lecture upon this play was one of great interest, including a historical sketch of the sources of its material and a helpful analysis of the plan, suggesting also the elevating and purifying effect of "the first love-poem of the ages." The three remaining lectures will be on consecutive Tuesday evenings, and none interested in Shaksperian study should fail to attend them.

The Supreme Court has ordered in the case of Professor Smyth against the Seminary Visitors, a hearing before Justice William Allen as to the alleged "diminution of the record," on Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Rev. Wm. H. Ryder, whom the Trustees have elected Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, was examined in his theological views by the Visitors on Friday last, and unanimously approved. It is hoped that he will accept the appointment.

The Andover Seminary Quartette are advertised to give a concert in Topsfield, next Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Helping Hand Society.

The Pastor's annual report of the Free Christian church has just been printed, with names of auxiliary organizations and officers and statistics of the church during the year, making the present membership, 354. The average attendance of the Sabbath school has been 246. The gifts of the church, Sabbath school, and Ladies' Society, were \$4321.57, besides individual gifts of over \$3,000. There were 13 deaths in the parish in 1887.

—Rev. Leverett Bradley left town Monday evening after the confirmation service at Christ church. He assumes his new charge—St. Luke's church, Philadelphia—next week. He carries with him the esteem and good wishes of this community, including the other churches, as well as his own.

Miss Sadie P. Blunt is visiting relatives in Lowell, Mass.

The Fire Alarm.

We have received from the Board of Engineers a statement of the location of the fire alarm boxes and of the keys to the same, together with directions for giving the alarm.

There are two boxes, one on the engine house in Andover (Box 28), the other on the engine house in Ballardvale (Box 63). Keys in Andover may be found at the engine house, at the Elm House (in the office), at G. H. Parker's drug store, and with each of the Board of Engineers. In Ballardvale, they may be found at Greene & Woodlin's, J. H. Clinton's, and with each of the engineers.

Directions: Be reasonably sure there is a fire, before giving an alarm. Get a key to the box, open the door, and pull the cord down once and let go. Remain at the box if possible, so as to direct the firemen to the fire and give them what information you can about it. Never try to remove the key from the box, and never open the box or touch the Fire Alarm apparatus, except in case of fire.

Caution to persons holding the keys: Never let the keys go out of your possession except to some responsible person to give an alarm.

Signals: Two strokes on the gongs mean, "fire all out." Five strokes: "fire under control and no additional assistance required." One stroke at noon every day will be given, to test the line. One stroke at any other time may be made by accident and signifies nothing.

To all alarms from Box 28 at Andover, the Andover Steam Fire Engine Co., No. 4, and B. F. Smith Hook & Ladder Co., No. 1, will respond, and J. P. Bradlee Steamer Co., No. 2, will not respond until the second alarm. To all alarms from Box 63 at Ballardvale, the J. P. Bradlee Co. will respond, and the Andover Steamer No. 1 and B. F. Smith H. & L. Co., No. 1, will not respond until the second alarm.

O. P. CHASE, Supt. Fire Alarm.

Mrs. Timothy P. Holt, who died on Saturday was a daughter of Orlando and Abiah (Holt) Lovejoy, and was born Sept. 24, 1811, in Andover, which has always been her home. She was a member of the Baptist church, having been baptized in the Shawshin River fifty-six years ago last January, her friends cherishing the remembrance that the weather was so severe that the ice had to be cut through to permit the ceremony. Her life has been that of a devoted Christian, a kind mother, and one of the best of neighbors. She has been sick for two years, and for the last thirteen weeks suffered intensely, but with Christian fortitude. Her funeral was attended on Tuesday by Rev. H. R. Wilbur, and she was buried in Ridgewood Cemetery at North Andover.

"The deep, endless river; I shrink as I feel
Its darkness and mystery over me steal.
I fear its wild waves will my soul overwhelm,
Ere I reach the far shore of the heavenly realm.
But what is this music that falls on my ear,
Enchanting my senses, dispelling my fear?
Oh! the angels are with me, I am not alone;
They are bearing me safe to my dear Father's home."

—Mr. Joseph S. Holt celebrated his eightieth birthday last Sunday, the 5th, walking the long distance from his home to the South church, and remaining with his class in the Sabbath school. In the evening he sat down at supper with his entire family, comprising four generations. Although Mr. Holt was born in Albany, Me., he was of Andover parentage—Joseph Holt and Lydia (Jones). He came to Andover when he was nine years old, and afterwards learned the printers' trade, working with the old printing-firms on the Hill until 1842, when he went to New York. For forty years he was in a responsible position in the American Bible Society, returning to Andover in 1885 to reside with his son-in-law, Mr. C. C. Blunt.

Mr. W. F. Draper was out yesterday after two weeks' confinement to his house with a severe cold. Mrs. Draper has been kept at home for a still longer time for the same cause.

Mr. James H. Ropes, who has been sick for several weeks at Danvers, is well again, and has resumed his studies at Harvard.

The St. Valentine's entertainment at the Freg church next Tuesday evening promises to be a novel affair. The programme will consist of such selections as are appropriate to the day, and every gentleman will receive a valentine. An orange supper will be served during the evening.

It is probable that many of the young people in town will attend the union meeting of the Y.P.S.C.E. at Ballardvale, on the evening of the 23d inst.

Mr. Oswald Goldsmith has entered Comer's Commercial College, Boston; and Mr. Harry Noyes, Bryant and Stratton's.

Dr. Gilbert is absent from his office on account of a severe cold.

The Senior class of the P.F.S. enjoyed the hospitality of Miss Grace Langlands last Friday evening.

Mr. Barton Abbott of this town, for the last few years in the employ of Stowell, the jeweller on Winter St., has entered the employ of the New England and Savannah Steamship Co., Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. David Shaw will occupy their new home on Chestnut St. to-day.

Mr. G. Waldo Waterman, of Harvard College, is in town this week.

Miss Grace Bodwell is visiting friends at Hallowell, Me., for a few weeks.

The Hastings (Mich.) Banner and the Barry Co. Democrat of Feb. 1, contain notices of the marriage of Mr. Chas. C. Dean, formerly of this town, to Miss Franc Tinkler of that city, with very complimentary references to the bride as a universal favorite there and to the groom as having "won a warm place in the hearts of all Hastings acquaintances by his gentlemanly demeanor and uniformly courteous conduct during his nearly three years' residence among us."

Last Friday a large company of Lawrence friends of Mr. Albert E. Hulme, Andover's gifted cornetist, supplemented by parties from nearer home on Brook St., notifying him that he was twenty-one years old, and leaving him appropriate souvenirs in gold.

"Louis," to whom the community is a debtor for so much that is good to eat, has put in this winter a fountain for hot and healthful drinks,—tea, coffee, cocoa and the like,—and now he has a most effective sign, painted by Breen, to advertise them, which he illuminates and sets over against his door every night, when it doesn't blow too hard.

Miss Mamie Bean, who has been stopping with her grandparents for a few weeks, gave a party of friends a very enjoyable time last Friday evening. Her invitations were for a sleigh ride; but the young ladies of the party availed themselves of leap year privileges, and provided an excellent supper, in which nothing was forgotten that would please the sterner sex—demonstrating the ability of the ladies to entertain when it is their turn.

Mrs. Edward Jenks of Concord, N. H., is visiting at Mrs. L. S. Waterman's.

Mr. E. E. Trefry of J. H. Campion & Co.'s store has been away from his business several days on account of sickness.

Mr. Frank Sawyer, who has carried on quite an extensive bakery on Park St. for the past few years has left town, leaving behind quite a batch of unpaid bills. His property is to be sold at sheriff's sale on Monday the 13th, as will be noticed by our advertising columns. It is reported that Mr. Sawyer and family are located in California.

The evening drawing school, under the charge of Miss Emily A. Means, has accepted Miss Handy's generous proposition and will hereafter meet at her house, commencing next Tuesday evening.

Michael Scanlon of Lawrence appeared before Justice Poor on Saturday on charge of illegal transportation of liquor, but the indictment was quashed, and the case dismissed.

S. G. Bean has sold his handsome pair of bay horses to Mr. William Tidd of Somerville who will use them on his private carriage.

Mrs. Waterman, at the High St. greenhouses, has prepared some of the handsomest novelties in valentines that could be imagined. The combination of flowers and choice selections of suitable verse make a most attractive and appropriate offering for this old time anniversary.

Mrs. David Bruce of Abbott Village, mother of ex-mayor Bruce of Lawrence, is seriously ill.

John Dove of Dunmer Academy has been home for a few days.

The Creamery Business was before the Farmers' Club last evening, E. F. Holt opening the discussion in a very thorough manner, and H. A. Hayward following. Messrs. Anderson, Saunders, Sheldon, Nathan B. Abbott and others also participated. An invitation was extended to Rev. Joseph Kimball to lecture before the Club.

A leap-year party of ten couples from Marland Village took a sleighride to Lowell on Tuesday night, having a good supper at the Merrimack House. Pray furnished the teams.

Geo. McKinnon, of the Abbott Village mill, stepped into the elevator passage, on Thursday afternoon, supposing the elevator was there as he had left it a few moments before. Instead, it had been moved, and he fell down the pit—a distance of nearly twenty feet. He was removed to his home and cared for.

A very happy surprise was in store for the West Parish people who attended the last Wednesday evening prayer meeting; for a splendid upright piano had been secretly placed in the chapel by some kind friend. Who this friend was people were left to surmise until after the prayer meeting, when a business meeting of the church was called, and Rev. Mr. Greene stated that the giver was Miss Susie W. Smith. A motion that "the gift be received, and that the church give their heartfelt thanks to Miss Smith for her kind and generous gift," was very heartily carried. The piano is of Chickering-make, and is a splendid one.

Mrs. F. W. Greene is visiting her parents in New Britain, Ct.

Mr. Frank B. Holt, whose departure for England was noted in the TOWNSMAN a few weeks ago, when last heard from was about to leave London for Bordeaux. He intends to study French in France, and German in Germany. His many friends in the West Parish will be glad to learn by this that he is able to resume his studies, which have been interrupted by ill-health for four years, during which time he has been staying in California.

Lucian W. Heath has returned to the West Parish and is attending Cannon's Commercial College in Lawrence; he is stopping with Mrs. Moorar.

Mr. T. Wilson Stratton, a former resident of West Parish, died at his home in Hyde Park, Wednesday Feb. 8, 1888, aged 50 years. The remains were taken to West Parish for interment.

Mr. William Hardy of West Parish is confined to his house by a severe sickness.

Frye Village.

The first of the series of entertainments took place last Friday evening. The Hall was filled in every corner. The chairman, Joseph W. Smith, Esq., in a few introductory remarks referred to the series given last year which were profitable, instructive, and amusing to all who attended them, and he was glad that such satisfactory arrangements had been made for the course of 1888. In the present series there were sure to be five or six entertainments, finishing up with a tea-party. The programme was then proceeded with, which was as follows:

Song, by Punched Glee Club; Recitation, Charge of the Light Brigade; Andrew Campbell; Comic Song, "Geordy, does your Gran-ken you're here?" John Smith; Banjo duet, Clara and Charles Bell; Recitation, The Pipes at Lucknow; Mrs. Emerson; Comic Song, Barney McGuire, George McKinnon; Song, Punched Glee Club; Recitation, Prials and Jaffier (from Venice Preserved), Thomas David; Song, The Sailor's last tear, Alfred Playdon; Song, The Cricket on the Hearth, Marion Stott; Recitation, Lasca, Mrs. Emerson; Banjo Solo, Charles Bell; Comic Song, Nell Flackerty's Drake, George McKinnon; Recitation, My Wedding, Mrs. Emerson; Song, Happy Birds, Clara Bell; Dialogue, The Census-taker; Sarah Hobbs, S. Annie Fortis, Marion Stott, Lyell Conlie, Calvert Playdon. Miss Lizzie Upton accompanied Miss Clara Bell, Miss S. Annie Fortis accompanied Marion Stott. Owing to the length of the programme encores were not allowed, but every piece rendered was well received. The next entertainment will be held Friday evening, Feb. 17.

The usual monthly practice of the fire engine company of the Smith and Dove manufacturing company was held last Saturday, and was very satisfactorily gone through with.

The services in the Hall last Sunday evening were conducted by Mr. Buck of the Seminary.

The series of meetings at the Hall began, as announced, Monday evening, and have been continued each evening during the week. They have been conducted by Rev. Messrs. Greene and Makepeace alternately. Wednesday evening Messrs Bliss and Clark of the Seminary conducted the services. The services begin each evening in the lower hall with a short prayer meeting at 6.30 p. m. There will be meetings to-night (Friday) and Saturday at the usual hours.

Mr. Joseph Milton who has been out of town for a month visiting his son in Newport, R. I., returned home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kinnear of Ipswich were visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson Sunday, returning same day.

Owing to the ice being cut at the dam so that the water could get freely over numbers of fish got into the current and went over on to the ice below.

The wife of Mr. William Soutar, late of this town, who was for a long time employed at the house of Dea. Peter Smith, died recently at Wamego, Kansas, after four days' illness, leaving a family of four.

Other Andover news on page 8.

BALLARDVALE

BALLARDVALE STATION, B. & M. R. R.
C. H. Marland, Agent.

BALLARDVALE TO BOSTON. A. M. 6:55; 7:51; 11:15.
P. M. 12:14; 1:11; 3:23; 4:30; 5:49; 9:44. Sunday: A. M. 8:38. P. M. 12:25; 5:58.

BALLARDVALE TO LOWELL. 7:51; 9:57; 10:40; 11:15.
P. M. 12:34; 1:45; 2:49; 3:23; 4:30; 5:55; 7:17; 9:44. Sunday: A. M. 8:38. P. M. 12:25; 5:58.

BALLARDVALE TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 6:57; 7:28; 8:18; 8:55; 10:19; 11:25. P. M. 12:48; 1:18; 3:37; 4:55; 5:40; 6:45; 7:26; 7:48. Sunday: A. M. 9:01. P. M. 6:08; 8:00.

BOSTON TO BALLARDVALE. A. M. 6:00; 7:30; 9:30; 10:25. P. M. 12:02; 2:30; 4:02; 5:00; 6:00; 6:35; 7:00; 11:00. Sunday: A. M. 8:00. P. M. 5:00; 7:00.

LOWELL TO BALLARDVALE. A. M. 7:10; 7:35; 8:35; 11:00. P. M. 1:00; 3:00; 4:00; 5:10; 6:15; 6:55; 11:10. Sunday: A. M. 8:20. P. M. 5:30; 7:30.

LAWRENCE TO BALLARDVALE. A. M. 6:40; 7:30; 9:40; 10:20; 11:00. P. M. 12:17; 1:10; 2:00; 2:50; 3:00; 4:15; 5:40; 7:45. From (So. Law.) 9:30. Sunday: A. M. 8:15. P. M. 12:10; 5:35.

BALLARDVALE POST-OFFICE.
C. H. Marland, P.M.

MAILS CLOSE: For Boston, South, and West: A. M. 11:00; P. M. 5:30; For East and North: A. M. 8:30; P. M. 4:00.

MAILS ARRIVE: From Boston, South and West, A. M. 8:30; P. M. 4:40; from East and North, P. M. 12:40; 5:30, 7:30.

OFFICE HOURS: A. M. 6:45 to P. M. 8:00. Sundays: A. M. 8:00 to 9:00; P. M. 5:30 to 6:15.

Mr. Winslow Goodwin is the authorized agent of the TOWNSMAN in Ballardvale.

Miss Helen C. Bradlee of Boston has caused the sum of \$50,000 to be paid the Mass. General Hospital in memory of her brother, the late Capt. J. P. Bradlee.

Mr. Robert Winton and family of Haverhill were visiting Mrs. Winton the latter part of last week.

A. J. Webster has gone into the peddling business, and has disposed of large quantities of potatoes.

The J. P. Bradlee Engine Company will entertain the young ladies whose guests they were at the leap year dance of Jan. 28, at the engine house, to-morrow night.

A grand concert in aid of the M. E. church will be given in Ballard Hall next Thursday evening, Feb. 16. Gounod's oratorio "Gallia" which has been in rehearsal the past two months will be presented by a chorus of 30 voices with Miss Sara Hamon of Andover, soprano, as soloist. The chorus will consist of the choir of the M. E. church augmented by fifteen or more singers from Andover. Mr. Albert E. Hulme, cornetist, and Miss Lizzie W. Emerson of Andover elocutionist, will also assist with selections. Mr. E. M. Fessenden will be musical director and pianist. D. F. Harrington will run barges from West Andover and the B. and M. depot in Andover. The expense has been considerable and a good attendance is desired.

Mr. Walter E. Pearson has left the Ballardvale Mills, and taken a position with the Craighead and Kintz Mfg. Co.

There is a strong feeling that the representative of the south district on the board of Selectmen should be taken from this village.

Miss Helen C. Bradlee has donated \$200 to the Lawrence City Hospital for the support of a bed to be known as the Ballardvale Mills Bed; also the sum of \$1000 for general expenses to be expended under the direction of Mrs. C. U. Dunning and Mrs. Dr. Sargent.

The annual meeting of the auxiliary of the W. B. M. connected with the Congregational church was held at the parsonage last Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Bowker was elected President, and Mrs. C. H. Marland Sec. and Treas. for the ensuing year. The members were pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Bowker in the evening. Interest in the work is increasing here.

The weavers, who managed the leap year dance visited the "Irish Visitors" at the Opera House, Lawrence, Friday last. Mr. S. Buck furnishing conveyance. A party of young folks spent an enjoyable evening with Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bush at Wilmington, Monday night.

Dr. Shattuck caught twenty-five pickerel last Friday.

The Mendelssohn Male Quartette assisted by Miss Alice I. Murdoch, reader, and Mrs. C. E. Knowles, pianist, pleased a large audience in the Bradlee Course last Wednesday evening. The singing generally was good, that of Mr. Buffum and Mr. White being received with much favor. Miss Murdoch is a young reader of promise and she was given several encores though some of her selections were ill chosen.

Rev. Stopford W. Brooke, pastor of the First Church, Boston, will lecture in the Bradlee Course next Wednesday evening, Feb. 15th. Mr. Brooke was a warm personal friend of late Capt. Bradlee, who attended this church, and he lectures here at the express request of Miss Helen C. Bradlee.

NORTH ANDOVER.

NORTH ANDOVER STATION, B. & M. R. R.
Geo. S. Spence, Agent.

TRAINS LEAVE FOR BOSTON. A. M. 7:30, 8:21, 9:33, 9:57. P. M. 12:14, 3:06, 4:02, 5:27, 6:56, 9:21. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:13, 11:57. P. M. 4:19, 5:36, 7:57.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR NORTH ANDOVER: A. M. 6:00, 7:30, 9:30, 12:02. P. M. 2:15, 3:20, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 11:00. P. M. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:00. P. M. 6:00, 7:00.

NO. A. TO LOWELL: A. M. 7:30, 8:21, 9:33, 10:57. P. M. 12:14, 3:06, 4:02, 5:27, 6:56, 9:21. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:13, 11:57. P. M. 4:19, 5:36, 7:57.

LOWELL TO NO. A.: A. M. 7:10, 7:35. P. M. 12:15, 3:00, 3:40, 5:10, 6:15, 11:10. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:20. P. M. 7:30.

NO. A. TO SO. LAWRENCE: A. M. 7:30, 7:55, 8:21, 9:22, 9:33, 10:57, 11:57. P. M. 12:14, 12:39, 3:06, 4:02, 5:27, 6:56, 7:00, 9:21. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:13, 11:57. P. M. 4:19, 5:36, 7:57.

NO. A. TO NO. LAWRENCE: A. M. 7:55, 9:22, 11:57. P. M. 12:30, 4:02, 5:27, 6:56, 9:21. SUNDAY: A. M. 11:57. P. M. 5:36.

NO. LAWRENCE TO NO. A.: A. M. 7:41, 7:50, 8:25. P. M. 1:00, 3:45, 5:50, 11:55. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:17.

NO. A. TO SALEM: A. M. 7:48, 8:33. P. M. 1:07, 5:58.

SALEM TO NO. A.: A. M. 7:00, 11:32. P. M. 4:43, 6:00.

GOING EAST: A. M. 8:37. P. M. 1:05, 4:18, 5:58. SUNDAY: 7:00 P. M.

NO. A. TO HAVENHILL: A. M. 12:02, 7:15, 7:58, 8:37, 10:37. P. M. 1:05, 3:12, 3:55, 4:18, 5:58, 7:00, 8:05. SUNDAY: A. M. 9:18. P. M. 7:00, 8:25.

HAVENHILL TO NO. A.: A. M. 7:17, 8:10, 9:10, 9:22, 10:45, 11:45. P. M. 12:02, 2:54, 3:50, 5:15, 6:45, 9:10. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:00, 11:45. P. M. 4:08, 6:25, 7:25.

POST-OFFICE, NO. ANDOVER DEPOT.

Charles A. Pilling, P. M.

MAILS CLOSE: For Boston, 9:32, 12:14, 6:56; for Boston and Way Stations, 12:14, 6:56; for Lawrence, 11:15, 12:14, 6:56; for North Andover, 8:50, 1:30, 5:00; for Portland and Way Stations, 8:32, 4:40; for Georgetown and West Boxford, 1:30.

MAILS OPEN: From Boston, 7:15, 8:32, 1:00, 4:40; from Portland and Way Stations, 12:14, 6:56; from North Andover, 9:15, 11:15, 5:30; from Georgetown and West Boxford, 11:15; from Lawrence and the North, 8:37, 1:30, 4:40.

OFFICE HOURS: 7:00, A. M. to 8:00 P. M.

MONEY ORDERS can be obtained on any Money Order office in the United States, and

DRAFTS on any part of the old country.

All articles to be inserted in the Town Warrant, should be presented to the Selectmen on or before Monday afternoon as the time for receiving articles expires then.

About twenty of the residents of the Kimball district, went to Lowell, Friday evening stopping at Putnam's restaurant. The trip was made in Cheney's barge, driver Mizen holding the "ribbons."

In looking over "The New Idea" of Corvallis, Montana, we saw the following item: "Mr. Albert H. Downing, of Shalako, is buying up young cattle, for the purpose of going into the cattle business." Mr. Downing was formerly a North Andover boy, who left for the West in 1876. We are glad to learn of his prosperity, and wish him success in his new venture.

Mr. John Plummer Foster is seriously ill at his home.

At the meeting of the Cricket Club Monday evening, Mr. Frank Jackson was elected secretary in place of Robert Clark, who resigned. Mr. Jonas Eastman succeeds Mr. Jackson on the managing committee. The Secretary will arrange matches with neighboring clubs as soon as possible.

Mr. Ralph Turnbull died at his home on Pleasant St. about 11:20 o'clock Friday morning, after an illness of over a year. He was a native of Scotland and was born in Galashiels in 1819. He went on a visit to Canada last spring in quest of health and on his return seemed somewhat improved, but sickness again overcame him and he had been failing until his death. He was a carder by trade and worked in several different places. Coming to North Andover about 60 years ago, he entered the employ of Davis & Furbur where he remained until sickness obliged him to leave. He leaves a widow, three daughters and one son, Mr. William Turnbull of Toronto, Canada. The funeral services were held at the house Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. H. H. Leavitt officiating. There were many beautiful floral tributes; among them were a broken wreath from his shopmates, a star, crescent, and a sheaf of wheat from his relatives. The bearers were Messrs. T. J. McClary, Moses Merrill, Peter Reeves and William Roberts. The members of the family desire to thank their friends for their assistance and kindly sympathy in their bereavement.

Miss Lucy Hovey and Miss Grace Oliver of Lynn were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Holt, Sunday.

Mr. Augustus Stevens, civil engineer of Manchester, N. H., was in town Monday.

Mr. John Cornell of Lee, N. H., who returned from California recently, was in town this week.

The Drum Corps furnished music at the opening of a fair in City Hall Lawrence, Wednesday.

About twenty-five of the school children enjoyed a sleigh ride to Haverhill, Saturday.

A load of packing-boxes was overturned on Main St. near the residence of Mr. A. D. Blanchard, Monday. They were drawn from Middleton.

The meeting at Stevens Hall, Sunday afternoon, under the direction of the local temperance organizations, was well attended. President Meserve of the Citizens' League, opened the meeting and introduced Mr. Lewis Toohy of Lawrence, who in an energetic and straightforward manner, cited a few of the many evils arising from intemperance and urged the importance of "No License" at the coming town meeting. He gave a brief statistical report of the increase of the sale of liquor in the city of Lawrence since 1864. He also stated that enough money had been expended in that city for intoxicating liquors, to furnish the head of every family with a \$2000 house pin-cumbered. The next speaker introduced was one of our townsmen, Rev. Charles Noyes, a member of the Citizens' League and a man who is thoroughly interested in the cause. He said that he came to the meeting without the expectation of being called upon to speak, and had made no preparation; but nevertheless he gave a very able address and clearly showed where "pity" should be placed; not upon the rum-seller, but on the family of those addicted to the use of intoxicants. He made a brief allusion to the origin of the Citizens' League and gave an outline of the work undertaken by its members. President O'Brien occupied a chair on the platform, as a representative of the Total Abstinence Society. The committee was unable to secure the services of Mr. James H. Eaton, who unfortunately was away when called upon.

Mr. Swinton McLean of Boston was in town visiting his parents, Sunday.

Two Fishes were taken from Stevens Pond Friday, weighing about 280 pounds. They are of a species that make their home on the land, and do not like to sport in the water at its present temperature.

Mr. Frank Perkins, who was coasting on the "Shop Hill" Friday evening, was endeavoring to fasten a "runner" on a sled with the aid of a jack-knife, when the blade closed cutting a severe gash in his right thumb. Dr. Morrill dressed the wound.

The first meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society this year was held at Mrs. Loren Barstow's, Wednesday afternoon.

The lists of the legal voters were put in their customary places the latter part of last week and contain 610 names; citizens should examine them closely, and see that their names are properly registered.

A man rather confused in his ideas, was overturned near Salem St. Lawrence, Tuesday afternoon. The horse, with the sleigh attached, started for North Andover taking a course through Sutton, Main, and Water Streets. Crossing the "pontoon" near the Blocks, he ran up the Eastern railroad track through Stevens Village, and brought up at Mr. Daniel Whipple's, where he was cared for. The sleigh was considerably damaged, and the horse received several cuts. Mr. Geo. A. Cheney carried the man, who was badly cut about the face, to Andover.

Dr. F. E. Weil has been appointed Medical Examiner of the Odd Fellows' Relief Association which is being organized in town.

Mr. J. R. Pike is ill at his home.

At the sociable given by the ladies to the members of Wauwinet Lodge of Odd Fellows, Tuesday evening, music was rendered by a quartette: Messrs. Thomas Wentworth, Moses Merrill, Walter Stone and Elmer Humphrey. Miss Hyde of Lawrence gave several selections which were heartily enjoyed, and Miss Mary Elliott enlivened the evening by reading. The impersonation of the "Three Little Maids" by Misses Bertha Shedd, Emma Bixby and Lilla Rand, proved an agreeable feature. Supper was served, after which the evening was spent in playing games.

There will be a prayer meeting at the M. E. church, Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Elias Hodge will conduct the service, assisted by a company of young men from the Boston Theological School. There will also be meetings Sunday morning and evening. During the week, meetings will be held, when ministers from out of town will be present.

Remember!!! what? The Eben Suttons' Assembly at Stevens Hall, this evening.

BRANCH STORE,

NORTH ANDOVER CENTRE.

RUBBER FOOT WEAR

Complete Assortment.

T. A. HOLT & Co.

Republican caucus at Stevens Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 27, at 7:45 o'clock.

There will be a Temperance meeting, in the vestry of the Congregational church, Tuesday evening, conducted by Rev. F. M. Gardner and Dr. A. J. French of Lawrence.

Mr. B. P. Saunders and Mr. George E. Davis attended the reunion of the members of the legislature of '71, at the Quincy House, Boston, Wednesday.

Mr. George L. Harris and T. P. Wentworth were chosen delegates to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Boston.

Miss Mabel Morrill returned Wednesday from a three months' visit to relatives in Lansing, Michigan.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

Essex, ss. To the Heirs-at-law, Next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the estate of Mary Cummings, late of Andover, in said county, widow, deceased, GREETING:

WHEREAS, certain instruments purporting to be the last will and testament and a codicil of said deceased have been presented to said Court for Probate, by John F. Kimball, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on his bond, for the reasons alleged in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Salem, in said county of Essex, on the first Monday of March, next, at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said John F. Kimball is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper, called the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said court.

Witness, GEORGE F. CHUTE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this 10th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

J. T. MAHONEY, REGISTER.

LEAP YEAR VALENTINES!

500 Different Sentiments to select from.

UNIQUE DESIGNS.

L. S. Waterman,

HIGH STREET, ANDOVER, MASS.

Mortgagee's Sale

OF REAL ESTATE IN ANDOVER, MASS.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by Joseph H. Wyeth to Alanson A. Upton, dated May 8, 1883 and recorded with the Essex County, Northern District, Deeds, book 71 Page 508, for breach of the condition of said mortgage, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at public auction, upon the premises hereinafter described on Thursday, February 23, 1888, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the real estate conveyed in and by said mortgage deed viz: A certain tract or parcel of land, together with all the buildings thereon, situated on the Easterly side of Haverhill Street, in Andover, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at the Northwesterly corner of said land at said Haverhill Street and at land of Samuel Batchelder, thence the line runs Easterly by said Batchelder's land, by the wall as it now stands, and by a ditch to a stake at land of Alanson A. Upton; thence Southwesterly by said Upton's land to a stake at land of Paolchal Walls; thence Westerly by said Walls' land to a stake at the aforesaid Haverhill Street; thence Northerly by said Haverhill Street to the corner first mentioned at the point of beginning; containing thirty-five acres be the same more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to me, this day, May 8, 1883, by said Alanson A. Upton, by his warranty deed; said premises are subject to a right of way through said premises and also across the Northwesterly corner of said land as said ways are now travelled and furthermore said Upton and his assigns are to have the use and income of the farming part of said land for six months from the date hereof.

ALANSON A. UPTON, MORTGAGEE.
ANDOVER, MASS., FEB. 3, 1888.

FOR SALE!

A Magee Furnace in good Condition.
T. F. PRATT, Central St., Andover.

Henry IV,
Othello,
The Winter's Tale.

If you attend the Shakspeare lectures
you should read up---Cheap editions
at the

ANDOVER BOOK STORE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Taken on Mesne Process and will be sold at
Public Auction on Monday Feb. 13, '88
at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the

Elm House Stable, Andover, Mass.
the following personal property.

Three bay horses, 1 traverse runner pump, nearly new, with top, boxes and drawers for baker's use, 1 covered baker's wagon in good order with bread and cake boxes and drawers, for pies etc., 1 two-seated Democrat wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 set traverse runners, 1 set double harness, 3 set single harnesses, 1 good coal stove with lot of funnel, about 1 ton of hay, some grain, spades, rakes, currants, soda, lot of baking tins, lot large flat iron pans, and numerous other articles usually found at a bakery. Terms Cash.

GEORGE S. COLE, Deputy Sheriff.

Andover, Feb. 9, 1888.

M. B. ESTES, O. E. POWER,
Practical Horse Shoers,

Shop located in the rear of Messrs Pray's
and Bean's Livery Stables. Entrance off Park Street
Opposite Steamer House, Andover.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. H. DEAN,

Clothier and Gent's Furnisher.

Cutting, Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing

Done at Short Notice.

31 MAIN ST., ANDOVER, MASS.

BARBER & SANBORN,
CONSULTING OPTICIANS,



And Dealers in OPTICAL GOODS.

299 ESSEX STREET,
LAWRENCE.

(Bay State Bank Building, room 4.) All defects of
vision corrected. Open day and evening.

WHITING,

THE

JEWELLER.

Engraving on Metal Made Easy!

Perfect Guide! Everything Furnished!
Send two 2c. stamps for particulars and
Samples of Engraving.
P. O. Box, 798, Middletown, Conn.

POETRY.

Nobody knows but Father.

Nobody knows of the money it takes
To keep the home together;
Nobody knows of the debts it makes,
Nobody knows—but father.

Nobody's told that the boys need shoes,
And girls hats with a feather;
Nobody else old clothes must choose,
Nobody—but father.

Nobody hears that coal and wood
And flour's out together;
Nobody else can make them good,
Nobody—but father.

Nobody's hand in the pocket goes,
So often, wondering whether
There's any end to the wants of those
Dependent—only father.

Nobody thinks where the money will come
To pay the bills that gather;
Nobody feels so blue and glum,
Nobody—but father.

Nobody tries so hard to lay
Up something for bad weather
And runs behind, do what he may,
Nobody—but father.

Nobody comes from the world's cruel storm
To meet dear ones who gather
Around with loving welcome warm,
Nobody does—but father.

Nobody knows of the home-life-pure,
Watched over by a mother,
Where rest and bliss are all secure,
Nobody can—but father.

—Detroit Free Press.

Top Late.

What silence we keep year after year,
With those who are most near to us and dear,
We live beside each other day by day,
And speak of myriad things, but seldom say
The full, sweet word that lies just in our reach
Beneath the commonplace of common speech.

When out of sight and out of reach they go—
These close, familiar friends who loved us so;
And, sitting in the shadow they have left,
Alone with loneliness and sore bereft,
We think with vain regret of some fond word
That once we might have said and they have heard.

For weak and poor the love that we express
Now seems beside the vast, sweet unexpressed
And slight the deeds we did to those undone,
And small the service spent to treasures won,
And undeserved the praise for word and deed
That should have overflowed the simple need.

This is the cruel cross of life, to be
Full visioned only when the ministry
Of death has been fulfilled, and in the place
Of some dear presence is but empty space.
What recollected service e'er can then
Give consolation for the might have been?

—Nora Perry in N. Y. Independent.

February.

One step the new year takes, and—lo!
Caught in a labyrinth he stands;
The second month since long ago
Has helped to fasten Cupid's bands.

The god of Love has much to do;
The birds must mate, true hearts must bind,
And late at work, and early, too,
The silken meshes he must wind.

The month, as centuries, is old,
Yet spake no word of warning true!
The year, like youth, would not be told—
Must live the story old, yet new.

—Sarah E. Howard in Good Housekeeping.

SELECTIONS.

Tracing a Watch.

When General Gibbon's command
Reached the Custer battlefield, after the
Sioux Indians had fled, so well had those
Philistine warriors completed their terrible
work of stripping the slain that the
soldiers found only the naked bodies of
the victims.

No rings, no watch-charms, no trinkets
of any description, not even a scrap of
clothing was left for surviving friends to
cherish.

But in the months that followed, as the
Indian campaign was vigorously prosecuted,
and one village after another fell
into the hands of the victorious whites,
relics of those who fell on the Little Big
Horn were unearthed, identified, and forwarded
to the families of those to whom
they belonged, to be cherished as sacred
treasures by those left to mourn the dreadful
fate of the victims of the savages.

Two years or more after the disaster, a
half-breed came into one of the frontier
trading posts with a battered and beaten
gold watch, which he wished to exchange
for a blanket. The sutler inquired how it
came into his possession, and he told a
confused, rambling story of having received
it from an Indian who picked it up
on the Custer battlefield.

As nothing further could be found out
from the man, the sutler gave him the
blanket and took the watch, which he
carried to the commandant, and told the

story connected with it. The commandant
carefully examined the watch.

There was no name upon it, nothing
to indicate who had been the owner of it,
no mark but the number and the stamp
of the manufacturers, a firm in Birmingham,
England.

Here was a clue, but such a slight one
that it seemed hardly worth following up.
Nevertheless, as Captain S—knew how
dearly prized was every trifle that came
from that fatal field, he determined to do
everything he could to find out who the
owner had been.

He wrote to the address of the English
manufacturers, giving the number of the
watch, and asking if, by referring to their
books, they could tell to whom it had been
sold. After a long time an answer came
back that, singularly enough, by over-
hauling their old ledgers, they had traced
the number, and were able to give the in-
formation. They had found that thirty
years before, that watch had been sold to
the American Consul at Liverpool. Further
than that they knew nothing, for, unfortunately,
they had not the gentleman's name.

Thoroughly interested now, the captain
wrote to Washington and inquired at the
State department who had been the Consul
at Liverpool thirty years before. The
answer was that the Consul at that time
was Mr. T. L. Crittenden, son of John J.
Crittenden, late Senator from Kentucky—
that he was now a general in the regular
army, and was at that time on duty at
Washington.

Again Captain S—wrote—this time to
General Crittenden—detailing, step by
step, the circumstances of the finding of
the watch—how it had come into his pos-
session, how he had written to the en-
graved address, and received for answer

that it had been sold to the American
Consul at Liverpool thirty years before.
And, upon applying to the department,
he had been directed to General Crittenden
at that Consul.

Did he know into whose hands it had
passed since then, and who would have
probably worn it on that dreadful
day? He added that the clue was a slight
one, but he had become interested in
pursuing it and finding out who would
prize it as a memorial of some loved one.

The response from General Crittenden
was prompt. It stated that he had bought
the watch for himself and had used it,
until he had given it to his only son, just
as he started to join Custer.

Thanking the captain warmly for the
trouble he had taken, he asked that the
relic might be forwarded to himself. This
was, of course, done at once. And in
this curious way was delivered into that
sorrowing father's hand what seemed al-
most a message from the dead.

For the young lieutenant, just before
he started for the campaign, which all re-
garded as a holiday affair, proposed to his
father that they should exchange watches,
so they should be reminded each of the
other whenever they looked at them. And
the most priceless treasure those parents
possess is that scratched and dented time-
piece. —Sarah L. Young in Youth's Companion.

Bread Pills in Russian Prisons.

We have already referred to Geo. Ken-
nan's extremely interesting series of ar-
ticles in the Century Magazine on life in
the political prisons of Russia. We give
below brief extracts from the last article,
describing two singular ways of communi-
cation between prisoners—bread-pills and
big flies.

Only two successful methods of prevent-
ing intercommunication by means of the
knock alphabet were ever devised by the
fortress authorities. One of these necessi-
tated the disuse of all the cells imme-
diately adjoining those occupied by politi-
cal offenders, and the other required the
stationing of a gendarme and a soldier in
every casemate. Even these measures,
however, did not entirely stop intercom-
munication unless the prisoners were de-
prived at the same time of their daily
walk and of the privilege of drawing
books from the library. If all the cells
around a prisoner were left empty and he
found that he could not get a response to
his knocks, he saved bits of cigarette pa-
per, pierced holes in them with a sharp
splinter, or dotted them with the burnt
end of a match in such a manner that the
groups of holes or dots when counted,

would indicate numbers answering to cer-
tain letters in the cipher-square, and then
inclosing the papers in a small ball of
moistened bread, he laid them aside until
he should be taken out for his daily walk.
As soon as he heard the gendarmes com-
ing for him he concealed the cipher-medi-
cated bread pill in his mouth, and when
after the usual change of dress he was
conducted into the court-yard, contrived
to drop it unnoticed in a place where he
thought it would be discovered by the
next prisoner who came there to walk.
The little brownish ball of rye-bread was
so nearly of the color of the ground that
it was not likely to attract the attention of
the guard, and yet it was almost certain
to be noticed by men who were looking
with intense, passionate eagerness for se-
cret tidings from a brother, wife, or dear-
est friend who, if alive, was somewhere in
that gloomy bastion. Occasionally, when a
prisoner was unable to procure cigarette
paper, he unravelled a little yarn from his
stocking or drew out a thread from his
cotton sheet, and having tied knots in it in
such a way that the groups of knots would
make numbers in the cipher-square, he
dropped that in the court-yard. The first
prisoner who discovered the bread-pill or
the tangled bread, generally managed to
secure it either by pretending to tie his
shoe or by some other similar ruse; and
having obtained possession of it, he con-
cealed it in his mouth, carried it back to
his cell, and at the first opportunity read
the cipher-message which it contained or
embodied. Such communications were
necessarily brief, but they were sometimes
full of significance and pathos.

It would be thought that human inge-
nuity could go no further in the contriv-
ance of schemes to relieve the monotony
of solitary confinement by a secret inter-
change of ideas and emotions with other
prisoners, but in the fortress there were
occasionally practiced methods of inter-
communication even more extraordinary
than any of these.

"One afternoon in the summer of 1881,"
said Dr. Melnikoff to me in the course of
a conversation about his fortress life, "I
was lying on the bed in my casemate, won-
dering how I should get through the rest
of the day, when there flew into the cell
through the open port-hole in the door, a
large blue-bottle fly. In the stillness and
loneliness of one of those casemates any
trifle is enough to attract a man's atten-
tion, and the occasional visit of a fly is an
important event in one's life. I listened
with pleasure to the buzz of his wings,
and followed him with my eyes as he flew
back and forth across the cell until I sud-
denly noticed that there was something
unnatural in the appearance of his body.

He seemed to have something attached to
him. I arose in the bed in order to get
nearer to him, and soon satisfied myself
that there was a bit of paper fastened to
his body. How to catch him and secure
that paper without attracting the atten-
tion of the guard in the corridor I hardly
knew, as he was flying most of the time in
the upper part of the cell beyond my
reach. For ten or fifteen minutes I
watched him without being able to think
of any way to capture him; but at last he
came down nearer to the floor, and as he
passed me I succeeded in catching him in
the hollow of my hands without injuring
him. Attached to his body by a fine hu-
man hair I found a small folded scrap of
thin cigarette paper, upon which a man's
name had been written with the burnt end
of a match. It was not the name of any
one whom I knew; but as it was evident
that some strictly guarded prisoner hoped
by this means to let his friends in the bas-
tion know either that he had been ar-
rested or that he was still alive, I fastened
the paper again to the fly as well as I
could and put him out into the corridor
through the port-hole, saying 'S' Bogom',
['With God,' or 'Go with God']—a Rus-
sian expression commonly used in bidding
a friend good-bye."

"Did you ever hear anything more of
the fly," I inquired, "or find out who the
prisoner was?"
"Never," he replied. "The fly disap-
peared in the corridor, but whether the
paper ever reached anybody who was
acquainted with the prisoner, or not, I
don't know—probably not, for the chances
were a thousand to one against it."

If these pages should ever be seen by
the political prisoner who wrote his name
on that scrap of cigarette paper, and who,
if alive, is now in Siberia, he will know

that his little winged messenger did not
wholly fail, but carried his name to an-
other prisoner, who, although a stranger,
thought of him often with sympathy and
pity, and remembers him still, even in
Siberian exile.

General Sheridan in Boston.

General "Phil. Sheridan" has been a
man of deeds, not words. He dislikes
making speeches, and although he was en-
thusiastically received last week in Bos-
ton, introduced to the Senate and House
of Representatives, and a grand banquet
given in his honor at the Vendome by the
Loyal Legion, he could not be tempted to
do more than briefly express his thanks.
He was taken to the Martin School in
Boston, where Master Hill made a speech
about him to 700 children assembled in
the exhibition hall. His reply, which
was short, closed with this remark: "I
hope none of you imagined I was seven
feet tall!" The children enjoyed this
funny allusion to his small size very much,
and before he left they all sang "America."

Speaking of General Sheridan's small
stature the following story is told of him
by the Toledo Blade:

Whenever he saw an ungainly Irish sol-
dier, huge of stature, bow-shouldered and
irregular of step; the general thought by a
frowning reprehension to excite some-
thing of a martial ambition in the man.
"Don't stand that way like a Chinaman
doubled over a washtub," said he.
"Straighten up, form erect, chest out and
chin elevated. Like this!" And the gen-
eral, then an under officer, gave a superb
illustration of the perfect soldier in parade
movement, his eyes fixed unalterably
away from earthly things.

"An' it's straight ahead I'll be after
lookin' all the toime?" asked the recruit,
glancing down at his superior officer with a
merry twinkle in his eye.

"Precisely; chest out and chin elevated
—so! Ah, very good; very good, indeed.
Now you look like a soldier."

"An' must I forivir kape mi eyes pinte
an a dead level in this way?"

"Yes; if you mean to be a respectable
soldier, certainly."

The Irish recruit puffed out like a pigeon
and, as he stepped off to the measured
"Right!" "Left!" exclaimed: "Well,
good boy to yez, lieutenant; begorra, I'll
niver see you again."

Criticisms on Newspapers.

I have never yet discovered the man
who would acknowledge anything else;
he might confess that he had mistaken his
calling in becoming a minister; he might
say he was never built for a lawyer, or
that medicine was not to his taste; he
might own up that he could not run a saw
mill, a locomotive, a school, a hotel, a
steamboat, or a saloon; but he would
never admit that he could not make a
newspaper a howling success.

I discovered this psychological fact sev-
eral years ago when a friend of mine took
a trip to Europe and asked me to run his
paper for him while he was away. Now,
if there was any one thing that I thought
I could do then it was to conduct a news-
paper; so I promptly acceded to his re-
quest and was installed as editor. I de-
termined in the first place that I would
sound public sentiment, and find out
accurately what my readers wanted. Here
are a few of their opinions:

"Your editorials are too long. People
don't read anything longer than fifteen
lines nowadays. They believe in para-
graphs."

"Why don't you give us some editorials?
Those short comments are not worth read-
ing. They give us no idea of the subject."

"You ought to have more personal and
society news. Surely the movements of
respectable people are of much more im-
portance than the records of the police
court."

"What makes you fill your paper with
all this slush? Nobody cares to read that
kind of stuff."

"I can't see why you fill your paper with
so much trivial local news, when so many
important events are taking place else-
where."

"For goodness sake, give us a rest on this
foreign news. Nobody cares what the
royal idiots are doing in Europe."

"Why don't you cater more to the
ladies? They are the greatest newspaper

readers, and it seems to me you slight
them entirely."

"Look here! You are making a mistake
in publishing a woman's paper. If you
expect to succeed you will have to put
something stronger in it."

"As soon as you quit publishing this in-
fernal base-ball news, you may renew my
subscription."

"What's the matter with your paper
now? It has no base-ball in it. That's
the only department I read, and if you
can't give us more than you do, why, you
can stop my paper."

"You could greatly improve your paper
by publishing articles of the best humor-
ists occasionally."

"I can't understand why you stuff your
columns with the alleged humor of Bill
Nye, Bob Burdette and the funny papers.
Nobody wants to read that kind of truck."

"Well, I see that you are publishing a
red hot prohibition paper now. You will
make a great many enemies by embracing
that folly."

"I hear a good many complaints among
the prohibitionists of the lukewarmness of
the paper. They say you have gone back
on the cause."

"There is one thing lacking in your
paper. You are not spicy and personal
enough. People want personalities now-
adays. They want to be shook up."

"You ought not to indulge so much in
personalities. Maintain a judicial tone,
and avoid anything like heat of malice."

"If the paper had more sporting news
in it and fewer religious notes, it would be
more popular."

"Religious people complain a great deal
about your filling your paper with sport-
ing news and neglecting the affairs of the
church."

Such was the advice I got. It was plain
that in order to satisfy everybody I would
have to double the size of the paper or
discontinue its publication entirely. I
concluded to adopt the advice in sections.

I became by turns rapturously religious
and sublimely skeptical. I wrote like a
literateur one week, and like the corre-
spondent of a sporting journal the next.
I constructed ponderous articles on the
tariff, and as an offset penetrated the giddy
of the giddies and dished up an editorial
on society. I wrote earnestly about base-
ball and developed an easy, cow-boy style
in my literary critiques. I noticed every
local plank walk that had been laid and
every watermelon lawn party that had
been given one week; and the next I
wrote about the early extermination of
Europe. I gave my views about agricul-
ture in a way that infuriated the Granger
element. I wrote up a public official in
a judicial way, and nobody paid any atten-
tion to it. I denounced another official in
a lurid, red-headed style, and contracted
a serious case of doctor's bill on account
of it. —Hieronymus Crank in Memphis
Times.

BOOKS AND READING.

The Andover Review has an attractive
table of contents, beginning with
The Real Question: Why have we a
Church? by Rev. W. F. Faber of West-
field, N. Y. The Vertical Line in the
Labor Question is by Rev. Dr. W. C. Lang-
don of Bedford, Pa. The Christian Char-
acter of Goethe's Iphigenie auf Tauris
by Mr. Lewis J. Huff of the University
of Vermont, and A Bible Study: The lost
Sheep and the class of passages to which
it belongs, by Rev. John W. Ballantine of
Dorchester. Dr. Stuckenborg of Berlin
contributes a very interesting paper on
Tholuck in Halle. The editorial subjects
this month are: Our Religious Inheritance
from Israel; The Need of Good Taste in
Public Worship; A new phase of the dis-
cussion of the Salvation of the Heathen;
Theological Agreement and Theological
Sympathy. Prof. Dana of New Haven
communicates notes of Biblical and His-
torical Criticism of special interest, on
the History of the Vulgate in France, and
On the Cosmogony of Genesis. In the
book notices, Prof. Smyth reviews Prof.
Morris's Treatise on the Gospel in the
Intermediate State, and Mr. Starbuck the
life of Henry Clay by Moses Coit Tyler.
[Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston, \$4 a
year.]

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These may now be made in three methods, by registered letters, by postal notes for sums under five dollars, and by money orders for five dollars and over. It is of course understood that the post office department is not responsible for money or other valuables sent by registered package, but the system of registration makes it very easy to trace the package in case of loss. For small sums, the postal notes and money orders are both convenient and cheap, but for larger amounts, bank drafts are less expensive. (The charges for the latter are: \$10 and under, 10 cents; between \$10 and \$100, 15 cents; \$100 and over, 25 cents.) Registered letters can be sent from and to any office, but postal notes and money orders can only be used between certain large offices, specially designated for the purpose. Andover is such an office both for domestic and foreign orders. Registered letters: fee, 10 cents, whether domestic or foreign, in addition to usual postage.

Postal notes: three cents for any sum not exceeding \$4.99.

Money orders: for sums not over \$5, 5 cents; between \$5 and \$10, 8 cents; between \$10 and \$20, 10 cents; between \$20 and \$30, 15 cents; between \$30 and \$40, 20 cents; and same rate to \$100, the charge for which is 45 cents.

Foreign money orders: For sums not over \$10, 10 cents; not over \$20, 20 cents; and at same rate up to \$50. The English pound is reckoned at \$4.87.

By a curious slip of pen or type, our last week's table of postal rates was made to say one cent for each ounce, for first class matter (i. e. letters), when it should have been, of course, two cents for each ounce, or fraction of an ounce. That statement will however be strictly true in a few years!

Twenty Hints to enable the Housewife to keep the Fire-brand out of the House.

We print in another part of our paper directions for giving alarm of fire, but preventing a fire is far better than putting out a fire, and we furnish below "twenty ounces of prevention," originally copied from the *Firemen's Herald* but coming to us with the endorsement of the Merrimack Insurance Company:

1. Always buy the best quality of oil.
2. Never make a sudden motion with a lamp, either in lifting it or setting it down.
3. Never put a lamp on the edge of a table or mantle.
4. Never fill a lamp after dark, even if you should have to go without a light.
5. See that the lamp wicks are always clean and that they work freely in the tube.
6. Never blow a lamp out from the top.
7. Never take a light to a closet where there are clothes. If necessary to go to the closet, place the light at a distance.
8. Use candles when possible in going about the house and in bed rooms. They are cheaper and can't explode and for many purposes are just as good as lamps.
9. Matches should always be kept in stone or earthen jars, or in tin.
10. They should never be left where rats or mice can get hold of them. There is nothing more to the taste of a rat than phosphorus. They will eat it if they can get at it. A bunch of matches is almost certain to be set fire to if a rat gets at it.
11. Have perfectly good safes in every place where matches are to be used and never let a match be left on the floor.
12. Never let a match go out of your hand after lighting it until you are sure the fire is out, and then it is better to put it in a stove or earthen dish.
13. It is far better to use the safety matches, which can only be lighted upon the box which contains them.
14. Have your furnaces examined carefully in the fall and at least once during the winter by a competent person. All the pipes and flues should be carefully looked to.
15. If there are any closets in the house near chimneys or flues, which there ought not to be, put nothing of a combustible nature into them. Such closets will soil silver and crack crockery and burn bedding. They form a bad part of any house that contains them.

16. Never leave any wood near a furnace, range or stove to dry.

17. Have your stove looked to frequently, to see that there are no holes for coal to drop out.

18. Never put any hot ashes or coals in a wooden receptacle.

19. Be sure there are no curtains or shades that can be blown into a gas light.

20. Never examine a gas meter after dark.

Hint to Andover Farmers and other Correspondents.

The farmer who sends to the paper an account of something he has done, and how he has done it, is a public benefactor, even if what he has done has not been of very great importance, or has not been done in the best way. Some of the most startling heterodoxies in agriculture have proved of value in bringing out the better way from somebody who had thought it all out, and had solved the problem in some other way. Rubbing wits together is what secures valuable results, and this is especially true about farming, which involves so many different processes. And it is on this ground that we ask those who read these columns to send us any ideas they have on any subject they may like to discuss.—*Lowell Courier*.

The Churches.

Pastor Blair's sermon last Sabbath was on Cross-bearing (Luke 14: 27); Mr. Makepeace's on Better Things; Mr. Green's, at the West church, on Buying up the opportunity (Col. 4: 5), and Father Ryan's upon the parable of the Sower.

The Baptist church was supplied by Rev. Dr. W. S. McKenzie, district agent of the Baptist Missionary Union and pastor here from 1858 to 1860. His morning subject was The Church and Missions (Isa. 54: 2, 3), and in the evening he spoke upon the Near Triumph of the Gospel.

Dr. John P. Gulliver preached at the Chapel church from Gen. 7: 1, bringing out some striking points in the moral history of man before the flood—spiritual forces dominant over the natural, the long contest between law and sin, resulting apparently in the defeat of law, etc. His afternoon address was upon Simon Peter's two names in Matt. 16—a Rock, and Satan.

It being the closing Sabbath of Rev. Leverett Bradley's ministry at the Christ church, large audiences were in attendance both morning and evening. The text of the morning discourse was 2 Cor. 12: 14—"I seek not yours but you." He spoke of the three-fold value of the true spiritual life—to God, to ourselves, personally, and towards each other. He dwelt specially upon the latter, in connection with his own ministry for the people, closing with touching words of farewell. He addressed the children at their service in the afternoon and preached in the evening from Ps. 90: 17, "Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us." Mr. Bradley read at the morning service the acceptance of Rev. Frederick Palmer as his successor in the ministry over Christ church. He is to assume his charge on the first Sunday after Easter. On Monday evening, Bishop Paddock confirmed a class of fourteen, who had been prepared by the retiring rector.

Rev. Dr. Tucker preached at Somerville, and members of the Seminary supplied various churches as follows: J. C. Alvord at West Gloucester; H. A. McGown at Hebron, N. H.; E. A. Keep at Merrimack, N. H.; W. A. Anderson at Newburyport; T. M. Edmonds at Brentwood, N. H.; D. B. Pratt at Shirley; H. D. Ward at the Free Baptist church, Lawrence; H. W. Boyd at West Taunton; D. McDermid at Amesbury; J. W. Buckham at Conway, N. H.; W. I. Cole at Thorndike; A. D. Smith at Bedford, N. H.; L. D. Bliss at Bristol, N. H.

The *Missionary Herald* for February acknowledges the receipt of \$75 from the Congregational church in North Andover and \$50.68 from the West Parish church, for the treasury of the American Board.

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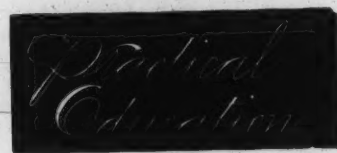
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A. Marland, Agent.

ANDOVER TO BOSTON. A. M. 6.50 ex. ar. in Boston 7.38; 4.46 ex. ar. 8.25; 8.06 ex. ar. 8.53; 8.35 ex. ar. 9.18; 9.47 ex. ar. 10.37; 11.10 acc. ar. 12.05 P. M. 12.25 ex. ar. 1.15; 12.25 acc. ar. 1.30; 2.09 acc. ar. 3.02; 3.18 acc. ar. 4.15; 4.25 acc. ar. 5.20; 5.44 acc. ar. 6.42; 7.09 ex. ar. 8; 9.39 acc. ar. 10.30. SUNDAY: 7.49 ar. 8.48; 8.33 ar. 9.45; 12.20 ar. 1.20; P. M. 4.32 ar. 5.30; 5.53 ar. 7; 7.51 ar. 8.55. All accommodation.

BOSTON TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.00 acc. arrive in Andover, 7.02; 7.30 acc. ar. 8.23; 9.30 acc. ar. 10.24; 10.25 acc. ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.00 ex. ar. 12.44; 12.02 acc. 12.53; 2.15 ex. ar. 3.00; 2.30 acc. ar. 3.42; 3.29 ex. ar. 4.05; 4.02 acc. ar. 5.00; 5.00 ex. ar. 5.45; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.35 acc. ar. 7.31; 7.00 acc. ar. 7.53; 11.00 ex. ar. 5 SUNDAY: A. M. 8.00 acc. ar. 9.00; P. M. 5.00 ar. 6.14; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 7.00 acc. ar. 8.05.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL. A. M. 7.46 arrive in Lowell 8.33 ar. 9.00; 9.51 ar. 10.35; 10.35 ar. 11.00; 11.10 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.26 ar. 1.03; 1.35 ar. 2.35; 2.44 ar. 3.12; 3.18 ar. 3.45; 4.25 ar. 5.05; 5.50 ar. 6.15; 7.12 ar. 7.42; 9.39 ar. 10.10. SUNDAY: A. M. 7.49 ar. 8.13; 8.33 ar. 9.18. P. M. 12.20 ar. 12.50; 4.32 ar. 5.00; 5.53 ar. 6.25; 7.51 ar. 8.20.

LOWELL TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.10 ar. in Andover 7.32; 7.35 ar. 8.23; 8.35 ar. 9.00; 11.00 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.15 ar. 12.44; 1.00 ar. 1.23; 3.00 ar. 3.42; 3.40 ar. 4.05; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.47; 6.55 ar. 7.41; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8.20 ar. 9.00. P. M. 5.49 ar. 6.14; 7.30 ar. 8.05.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.02, 7.32, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24, 11.30. P. M. 12.44, 1.23, 3.00, 3.42, 4.05, 5.00, 5.45, 6.47, 7.31, 7.53. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.00. P. M. 6.14, 6.47, 8.05.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.40, 7.30, 7.55, 8.20, 9.35, 9.40, 10.20, 11.00. P. M. 12.15, 12.17, 1.10, 2.00, 2.35, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.02, 7.05, 9.30. SUNDAY: 7.40, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.25, 5.37, 7.44.

FROM SOUTH SIDE.

ANDOVER TO SALEM. A. M. 7.32 arrive in Salem 8.40. P. M. 12.53 ar. 2.03; 5.45 ar. 6.55.

SALEM TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 arrive in Andover, 8.23; 11.32 ar. 1.35. P. M. 4.43 ar. 5.50; 6.00 ar. 7.12. Via Wakefield Junction, 10.35 ar. 11.30; 1.55 ar. 3.00.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7.02 H, 7.32 N, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24 H. P. M. 12.53 N, 1.23, 3.42 N, 4.05, 5.45, 6.47 N, 7.53 H. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.00 H. P. M. 6.47, 8.05 H.

H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MANCHESTER. A. M. 8.23. P. M. 12.44, 3.00, 5.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.00. P. M. 6.47.

ANDOVER POST OFFICE.

WM. G. Goldsmith, P. M.

MAILS CLOSING for Boston, New York, South and West, 7, 9.20, 12, 6.45; for Lawrence, 8.00, 3.45; for East, 8, 3.45; for North, 8, 9.20, 3.45.

MAILS OPEN: from Boston, 8, 9, 1.30, 4.30, 5, 7.15; from Lawrence, 8.39, 1.30, 6, 7.45; from East, 1.30, 7.45; from North, 1.30, 6.

HOURS: T. A. M. to 8 P. M. Money order office, 8 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. Legal Holidays, open 8 to 9.30 A. M.

All Kinds of Rubber Foot Wear at

BROWN'S

The Empress High Arctic is the best

OVERSHOES

Made for Ladies' Wear.

Swift's Building, Main Street.

ANDOVER.

A. J. WEBSTER,

FINEST BRANDS

Tobacco and Cigars, Fruit and Confectionery.

Corner Tewksbury and Andover Sts., BALLARDVALE.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Valpey Brothers,

DEALERS IN

Meats, Vegetables. Poultry, etc. etc.

No. 1 Main Street, Andover, Mass.

Corner Elm Square.

JOHN CORNELL,

DEALER IN

COAL, WOOD, HAY, AND STRAW.

OFFICE:

CARTER'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

YARD:

Near the Freight Station of Boston and Maine Railroad.

THE MARKETS.

Local Retail Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Andover Dealers.

Flour, Haxall,	\$5.50 to \$6.00
" St. Louis,	4.75 to 5.50
Corn, per bag,	1.45
Meal " "	1.35
" oat, per lb.	31-2 c. to 41-2 c.
Oats, per bag,	95 c. to 1.00 c.
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	\$1.20 to \$1.25
Tea,	25 c. to 30 c.
Coffee,	25 c. to 35 c.
Sugar, gran.	7 1/2 c. to 8 c.
" brown,	1-2 c. to 7 c.
Butter,	22 c. to 32 c.
Cheese,	16 c. to 17 c.
Eggs,	10 c. to 14 c.
Lard,	9 c. to 10 c.
Potatoes, per bu.	to \$1.50
Onions, " peck,	40 c.
Beans, " "	60 c. to 75 c.
Cranberries, per bu.	\$2.50 to 3.20
Apples, per bbl.,	\$1.50 to 2.50
Ham, per lb.,	12 c. to 14 c.
Pork, roast,	14 c.
" salt,	12 c.
Beef, roast,	10 c. to 28 c.
" steak,	15 c. to 28 c.
Mutton, "	10 c. to 25 c.
Lamb roast,	10 c. to 20 c.
" chops,	15 c. to 25 c.
Veal,	10 c. to 20 c.
Sausages,	12 to 14 c.
Chickens,	15 c. to 25 c.
Fowls,	20 c.
Turkeys,	17 c. to 20 c.
Codfish,	10 c. to 10 c.
" dry,	7 c. to 11 c.
Smelts,	10 to 15 c.
Halibut,	18 c. to 25 c.
Haddock,	5 c. to 8 c.
Clams, per qt.,	25 c.
Oysters, " "	30 c. to 40 c.
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	85 c. to \$1.00
Straw, " "	\$1.05 to \$1.10
Coal, furnace, per ton,	\$8.25
" egg,	\$8.50
" stove,	\$9.00
Wood, hard, per cord,	\$6.50 to \$7.00
" soft, "	\$5.00

Money Market.

STOCK QUOTATIONS reported by GOULD, HALL, and Co., No. 7 Exchange Place, Boston, for the week ending.

	At 3 P. M., Thursday, Feb. 9, 1888.		Closing.
	Lowest.	Highest.	
Atchison,	95 1/2	99	97 7/8
Atlantic & Pacific,	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
C. B. and Q.,	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/4
Central of Mass.,	19 1/2	20	20
Cent. of Mass. (pref.),	40	40	41
Mexican Central,	14 1/4	14 7/8	14 1/8
Mexican 4's,	66	66 3/8	65 1/2
N. Y. and N. E.,	37	37 3/8	37
Union Pacific,	54 3/4	56 1/8	55 1/4
Wisconsin Central,	17	17	17 1/2
Calumet & Hecla,	208	223	220
Kearsarge,	7 3/8	8 3/4	8 1/8
Osceola,	23 1/2	27	25 7/8
Tamarack,	155	167 1/2	168 1/2
Water Power,	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2
Frenchman's Bay,	9 3/4	9 5/8	9 7/16
San Diego,	49 1/2	50 1/2	49
West End,	23 5/8	24	23 5/8
Topeka,	7 1/8	7 3/8	7
Bell Telephone,	224 1/2	229	226
Pullman Car,			227

The activity in Copper Stocks has been the chief feature of the market during the past week. With copper at present prices there should be a considerable further advance in shares of producing mines.

The Towns Around us.

The late Cyrus Wakefield of Wakefield leaves nearly all his property to his three children, bequeathing \$500 to the Beebe Town Library.

An elegant parsonage has been built for Rev. S. W. Adriaens of the Highland Congregational church, Lowell, an Andover Seminary man in the class of 1877.

Mrs. Wm. C. Rogers of Lowell, who died last week at the age of 70, was the daughter of Rev. Jacob Coggin, formerly pastor at Tewksbury, and sister of Rev. Wm. S. Coggin of Boxford.

The Lawrence Board of Health has chosen David Bailey its agent, and William Reed clerk.

The *Lawrence Eagle* records the death of Mrs. Jane (Fay) Snell, wife of Rev. Wm. W. Snell, in California at the age of fifty-six. They were residents of Lawrence in its early days, but have been for over thirty years faithful home missionaries at Rusford, Minnesota, leaving there last fall on account of the burning of their home and the failure of Mrs. Snell's health.

The stockholders of the Lowell & Andover Railroad at their annual meeting in Lowell on Tuesday, elected the following directors: Frederick Ayer, George Ripley, Frederick F. Ayer, E. M. Sargent, Jacob Nichols, Arthur P. Bonney, Benj. Walker, O. H. Moulton, Prescott C. Gates, James T. Furber.

Judge Wilbur F. Gile, who died in Lawrence on Sunday was well-known to many of our citizens, having come to that city from Groveland in 1855. Before he studied law, he was Principal of the Grammar school at South Lawrence, and has been a member of the School Committee and of the Common Council. For several years he has been associate justice of the police court.

As the freight train from Boston to Lowell was crossing over from the outward track to the Lowell branch at Lowell junction at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, it was run into by the Portland freight, smashing two cars and throwing from the track and badly damaging the engine. Luckily no one was injured and the debris was soon cleared up. The engineer of the Portland freight said that the electric signals were all right to go ahead but there is some doubt on this question as it was foggy at the time.

Special Notices.

Concert of Weber Quartette this evening at 7.45 o'clock.

Entertainment of the Burns Club at Abbott Village, Saturday evening, 7.45 o'clock.

Rev. L. C. Stewardson of New York City will preach next Sabbath at Christ church.

Rev. E. A. Benner, a graduate of Andover Seminary in 1874 and Principal of Salt Lake Academy, Utah, will speak at the Seminary church Sunday morning upon the problem of Mormonism. The usual service in the afternoon.

The Free church Sabbath school observes its forty-second anniversary next Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock. Addresses by Principal Bancroft, Dr. Selah Merrill, and others.

Special Town Meeting as to Water Act, Monday afternoon, 1.30 o'clock.

Second Annual meeting of Merrimack Valley Congregational Club, Monday evening, 5 o'clock, at North Congregational church, Haverhill. Train leaves Andover at 4.05. Supper and R. R. tickets can be obtained at the Andover Bookstore and at the Station. Discussion on the Advantages and Limits of Denominationalism, opened by Rev. E. C. Holman and Hon. N. F. Frye.

Mr. Clapp's lecture on Henry IV. at Town Hall, Tuesday evening, 7.45 o'clock.

Banquet of Alumni Association of Phillips Academy in Boston Wednesday evening. Information and tickets can be obtained of Geo. T. Eaton, Secretary.

Advertised Letters, Feb. 6, 1888.

Persons calling will please give the date of this list.

Abbott, Ed. F.	Hughes, Geo.
Abbott, Sarah	Johnson, Joe
Ashworth, John	Knox, Mary F.
Austin & Crowell	Lawson, Alex.
Barker, John	Lovejoy, Ballard
Blood, Geo. W.	Lovejoy, J. T.
Bradbury, Sarah	Marrow, John
Brainard, N. P.	Merriam, F. N.
Burt, Benj.	Midgely, Joe
Clark, Justin E.	Milles, C. S.
Clinton, Thomas	Milles, William
Collins, Daniel	O'Hara, Chas.
Dane, Chandler	O'Neills, John
Davis, Carrie A.	Pasho, Geo. N.
Durant, Wm.	Penny, A. F.
Dwyer, James	Phelps, H.
Farwell, Roy	McPhillips, John
Fitzgerald, Thos.	Pike, Wm.
Fogg, Wm. H.	Shattuck, Ellen
Foster, John C.	Sheehan, Ellen
French, John A.	Shevlin, Peter
Gibbs, Enoch	Stevens, James W.
Gilbreast, David	Thorning, Lucy
Goodell, Calvin	Tilton, Chas. C. W.
Grant, E. P.	Trulan, John
Grieve, James	Vittam, Warren
Greenough, J. C.	Wardwell, A.
Hardy, Wm.	Wardwell, Alfred
Heath, Carrie Miss	Williamson, Francis
*Care, Chas. Shattuck.	

WILLIAM G. GOLDSMITH, P. M.

Probate Court.

SALEM, Feb. 6. Wills proved: Rebecca Johnson of North Andover, Chas. F. Johnson, North Andover, Adm.; will annexed. Daniel Mahoney of North Andover, John F. Kimball, North Andover, Exor. Adms. granted. Ebenezer Fish of North Andover, Geo. L. Weil, North Andover, Special Adm. Inventories filed: Francis J. Conlon, North Andover, a minor, real estate, \$400. Michael F. Conlon, North Andover, personal estate, \$300.85. Sarah A. Fossett, North Andover, personal estate, \$271.68. Ruth C. Ware, Andover, personal estate, \$682.81.

A. F. Wilbur, of the Elm House, is in Maine, purchasing horses.

Some of the old Andover veterans attended the reunion of the First Mass. Heavy Artillery at Boston on Wednesday.

Mr. John Adams has been appointed night watchman at the Tyer Rubber Co.

Miss Sarah Kent is visiting in Providence, R. I.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FANCY GOODS,

Silk & Pure Linen Handkerchiefs,

Gloves, Dressing Cases, Vases,
Lamps, Mirrors, Bread and
Milk Sets, Crockery Sets.

Also a fine line of

California Fruit Confects,
Nuts, Fruits, Prunelles &c.

SMITH & MANNING,

ESSEX ST.,

ANDOVER, MASS.

Come and See

what we can offer you in

Silk Handkerchiefs,

Mufflers, Kid, Dog-skin

and Castor Gloves,

Lined and Unlined.

ENGLISH, ANGORA & KNIT
GLOVES

In all the Popular Colors,

Office & Tennis Coats,

Neckwear & Underwear

OF ALL KINDS.

J. M. Bradley,

TAILOR, CLOTHIER, & FURNISHER.

MAIN STREET, ANDOVER.

GENT'S CLOTHING

Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed. Spots removed
without injury to the finest fabric.

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37 FRANKLIN STREET, LAWRENCE.

Cast off clothing Bought and Sold. Orders by
mail called for and promptly attended to.